

The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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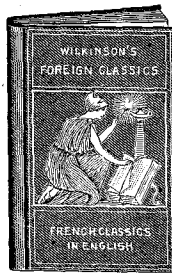
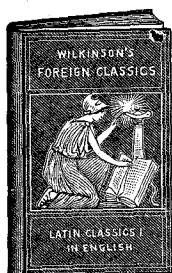
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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

MISTAKES OF THE POWERS IN CHINA.

THE situation at which the powers seem to have arrived in their dealings with China is provoking a careful examination of what they have done and what they now demand. This survey is resulting, in France and Germany, in severe criticisms of the governments by the opposition leaders, and, in the United States, in widespread newspaper criticism. The American newspaper criticisms, however, are not directed at the Administration in Washington, whose Chinese policy has met with pretty general approval here, but at the dealings and demands of the European powers. The *Philadelphia Record*, for example, declares that every step the powers have taken since the relief of Peking has been a mistake, and the *San Francisco Call* says:

"No barbarous conqueror, not Attila, Alaric, Genghiz Khan, nor Tamerlane, ever proposed or carried out a more wanton use of power over those supposed to be helpless than these representatives of Christian civilization have proposed toward China. The only motive apparent from the first has been revenge. Already a thousand Chinese, without regard to age or sex, have been killed for every ten missionaries or foreigners. Millions of property have been stolen or destroyed. Famine, with all its horrors, has been brought upon North China. In addition to all this the execution of Chinese leaders after court-martial by European officers has been demanded and carried out, and now the death of important personages in that Government is called for.

"To crown all, it is said that the representatives of Europe are asking that the tombs of the Ming dynasty be destroyed. It seems incredible that such demands should emanate from a professed Christian civilization. They are incompatible with the profession of a desire for peace and commerce with China. The destruction of the dynastic tombs is an act of sheer wantonness. Its only effect will be the permanent embittering of that vast population. To say that all this slaughter, looting, destruction, and violation of the dead, in the name of Christianity, is a necessary prelude to the introduction of Christianity there is to assume a position that is too fantastic for belief."

The *Chicago Journal* says of the demands of the powers, which are given at the end of this article, that "if they are insisted upon, one of two results must inevitably follow—the utter ruin

and bankruptcy of China, or the bloodiest war of any age. The very exorbitance of the demands justifies the belief that they are made without idea of acceptance, but with the aim of forcing a war that would afford excuse for the unlimited plunder of life, land, and treasure."

These demands, however, are taken by many papers as being directly in line with the policy pursued by the commanders in China from the first, and, furthermore, as being likely to produce a similar result. It will be remembered that the firing on the Taku forts, in which the American admiral took no part, was believed at the time to have stirred the Chinese to an infuriated resistance, turned the Boxer uprising into a wildly popular and patriotic movement, and increased tenfold the difficulty of relieving the legations in Peking. Similarly, the present "punitive expeditions" that have been laying waste the villages near Peking are believed to be doing far more harm than good. The Shanghai correspondent of the London *Daily Express* says that these expeditions "excite the Chinese to execrate the foreigners, a feeling which it will take a century to eradicate," and the *San Francisco Call*, quoted above, declares that "Von Waldersee's present course in sending out what he calls 'punitive expeditions' to raid the country and murder non-combatants is a crime comparable only with the original Boxer outrages." The New York *Herald* says that "the whole business savors of savagery or madness well calculated to lead to war, not only upon China, but among the powers themselves," and the New York *Tribune* observes: "The powers either are or are not at war with China. If they are at war, that fact should be openly proclaimed and all efforts at diplomacy should be suspended. If they are not at war, their troops should remain quiet and cease their 'punitive expeditions.' There seems to be no middle course and no reason for seeking any."

The "punitive expedition" to Pao-Ting-Fu, which the Springfield *Republican* calls a "piece of cold-blooded treachery," has attracted the most attention. The New York *Sun* declares that in view of the action of the international commission in this case (in which our representative took no part), "we must recognize that they committed an egregious blunder which casts grave doubt upon their competence to discharge their functions." This case is described and commented on as follows by the Peking correspondent of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*:

"It is realized now that the execution of Chinese officials, who were implicated in the massacres at Pao-Ting-Fu, by order of the international commission, was a tremendous blunder. In the first place, they were tried, convicted, and executed by a foreign court, and are, therefore, regarded by their countrymen as martyrs. Furthermore, they surrendered themselves to these foreigners by command of the Chinese peace commissioners, who were carrying on negotiations with the powers, and the Chinese look on their execution as treachery.

"The understanding was that if the international commission decided the defendants were guilty and should be executed, the Chinese would carry out the sentences, even tho the officials felt when they surrendered that they would not be killed. In view of these executions and the surrounding circumstances, there appears to be some reason for the Empress-Dowager's expressed belief that the promises of representatives of the powers that no harm will come to her if the court returns to Peking form an insufficient guarantee."

Peking is reported quiet, as quiet as death almost, in the

quarter where the Russian troops are posted. In the Russian quarter, according to the special correspondent of the *London Daily News*, there is solitude; hardly a shop is open, and no young woman appears on the street, for "a strong reason and an obvious one." Scarcely less terror prevails in the German quarter, while in the English and American districts the Chinese move about confidently, and more business is done. It is only in the quarter occupied by the Japanese, however, that the city is restored to its old bustling activity, for the Japanese not only have a love of fair play, but they know and respect the Chinese manners and customs, and are bringing Chinese criminals before Chinese magistrates and having them punished according to Chinese law. In the North, along the Amur River, the stillness that prevails in the Russian quarter in Peking seems to be du-



ALLIED POWERS: "We demand an indemnity."

JOHN CHINAMAN: "Allee lightee. Me give you quitclaim deed on what you swipecy."
—*The St. Paul Pioneer, Press.*

plicated. A Belgian, who has been traveling to Peking via the Trans-Siberian Railroad, says, in part, in a letter to the *London Globe*:

"The scenes I have witnessed during the three days since the steamer left Blagovetchensk are horrible beyond the powers of description. It is the closing tableau of a fearful human tragedy. Two thousand were deliberately drowned at Moraxo; 2,000 at Rabe, and 8,000 around Blagovetchensk, a total of 12,000 corpses encumbering the river, among which were thousands of women and children. Navigation was all but impassable. Last week a boat had to plow her way through a tangled mass of corpses, lashed together by their long hair.

"From Blagovetchensk to Aigun, forty-five kilometers, numerous villages studded the bank, with a thriving, industrious population of over 100,000. That of Aigun was 20,000. No one will ever know the number of those who perished by shot, sword, and stream. Not a village is left. The silence of death was around us, the smoking ruins of Aigun on the right, with broken-down, crumbling walls and shattered roofless houses."

This description tallies closely with that of Prof. George Frederick Wright, of Oberlin College, editor of *Bibliotheca Sacra*, who has recently been traveling through the Amur region, and who relates his experiences in the *New York Evening Post*.

Considerable criticism is heard, too, of the list of demands presented to China. The *New Orleans Picayune*, for example, thinks that "the cold-blooded demand for the execution of the

highest officials in China was about as ridiculous a piece of business as could well have been imagined," and several other papers are wondering how the Empress-Dowager will go at it to decapitate General Tung Fu Siang, who has the entire Chinese army at his back, or Prince Tuan, the leader of the Boxers. China is said to be too poor to pay an indemnity, and the reported demand for \$600,000,000 is considered preposterous. The *Baltimore American* observes that "if no indemnity can be paid, the only alternative is to take it out in territory, and this will be certain to precipitate a general war, the horrors of which can not be imagined," and the *New York Mail and Express* says that since the yearly revenues of the empire are only about \$75,000,000, and it would therefore take the entire proceeds of the government for eight years to pay the indemnity, the impossibility of the demand is evident. The *Chicago Times-Herald*, indeed, sums up its opinion of the aggressions of foreign powers on China and the Chinese by declaring that "if it ever comes to a well-defined national issue involving the integrity of the country, between Boxers and land robbers the weight of American sentiment should be with the Boxers."

Not all the American newspapers, however, take the view of those quoted above. The *Minneapolis Tribune*, for example, thinks that "probably the best thing that could happen to the Chinese people in general would be to have a good-sized indemnity debt saddled upon the country, if it would lead to placing the finances of the empire in the hands of foreign administrators," for "a debt of this kind, under foreign administration, would be in the nature of a bond for China's good behavior, and would tend to hasten the modernization and civilization of the country."

The *Denver Republican* urges that the punishment of the Chinese princes and officials "should be considered paramount, if only for the sake of the Christians who are now living in China and whose lives will be in danger if the bloodthirsty leaders of the recent revolt escape scot free." The *San Francisco Chronicle* takes the extreme view that "for the sake of Western civilization it is better that the integrity of China should not be preserved. An awakening among the Chinese like that which has occurred within the past quarter of a century among the Japanese would make the empire, with its vast undeveloped natural resources, a menace to the industries of the Western world, while the adoption by it of the modern arts of war would endanger the security of the Occidental nations. Its division, on the other hand, will help the Chinese themselves while keeping them in a state of subordination to Western interests and civilization.

Here are the demands that the foreign ministers in Peking have agreed to present to the Chinese Government as stated by Count von Bülow in the German Reichstag last week:

"China shall erect a monument to Baron von Ketteler on the site where he was murdered and send an imperial prince to Germany to convey an apology.

"She shall inflict the death penalty upon eleven princes and officials already named, and suspend provincial examinations for five years where the outrages occurred.

"In future all officials failing to prevent anti-foreign outrages within their jurisdiction shall be dismissed and punished.

"Indemnity shall be paid to states, corporations, and individuals. The Tsung-li-Yamen shall be abolished, and its functions vested in a foreign minister. Rational intercourse shall be permitted with the emperor as in civilized countries.

"The forts at Taku and the other forts on the coast of Chihli shall be razed, and the importation of arms and war material prohibited,

"Permanent legation guards shall be maintained, and also guards of communication between Peking and the sea.

"Imperial proclamation shall be posted for two years throughout the empire suppressing Boxers.

"Indemnity is to include compensation for Chinese who suffer through being employed by foreigners, but not compensation for native Christians.

"China shall erect expiatory monuments in every foreign and international burial-ground where graves have been profaned.

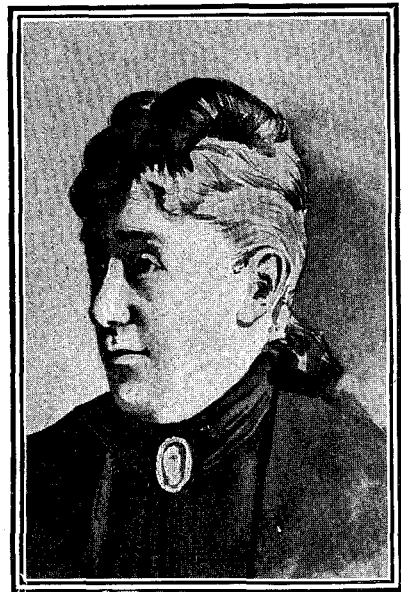
"The Chinese Government shall undertake to enter upon negotiations for such changes in existing treaties regarding trade and navigation as the foreign governments deem advisable and with reference to other matters having in view the facilitation of commercial relations."

THE CASE OF PROFESSOR ROSS, OF STANFORD UNIVERSITY.

NEW interest is given to the question of freedom of speech in American colleges and of the influence of large gifts of money upon the policy of a university receiving them (as discussed in Miss Vida D. Scudder's article in these pages, November 10), by the resignation of Prof. Edward A. Ross, of the chair of economics and sociology in Stanford University, Palo Alto, Cal. The incident bears some resemblance to the trouble some time ago between Professor Bemis and the Chicago University, Professor Commons and the Syracuse University, and President Andrews and Brown University. Dr. Ross, who has held important professorships in Indiana University and Cornell, claims that he has been virtually dismissed by Mrs. Stanford because he expressed in public addresses his opposition to the importation of Asiatic labor and favored municipal ownership of public utilities. Mrs. Stanford's disapproval of the first of these doctrines, it is alleged by the *San Francisco Call* (Rep.), was due to the fact that she considered the professor's speech "a personal reflection on Senator Stanford's introduction of Chinese labor while the Central Pacific Railroad was being built." It is further stated in the press that Mrs. Stanford is herself a large employer of coolie labor, as well as a stockholder in street-railway companies and other corporations which are known to be strongly opposed to municipal ownership. According to the *San Francisco Chronicle* (Ind.), Mrs. Stanford's dislike to Professor Ross dates back to 1896. Says this paper:

"Prof. Edward A. Ross is a Democrat. Like many of us, four years since he believed that the welfare of society demanded an increase of money, which could come, so far as he saw, only from the increased use of silver. He now recognizes that that increase has come in other ways, and no longer advocates the free coinage of silver, if, in fact, he ever did, at the ratio of 16 to 1. But in those days he was known as a 'free-silver man,' and he deemed it his duty, when invited, to state his opinions on the subject at that time, precisely as he would have stated them at any other time. It also happened that he was a personal friend

of Mr. Bryan, and unquestionably voted for him in 1896. But we are convinced that not his judgment as an economist, his sympathy with the masses, or his personal regard for the Democratic candidate ever drew from him in any public address a single expression which was partisan in its character. . . . We can well recognize that it was not this or that particular utterance which caused the dismissal of Dr. Ross, but the whole trend and influence of a generous mind seeking the upbuilding of all men rather than the upbuilding of a few men; and the univer-

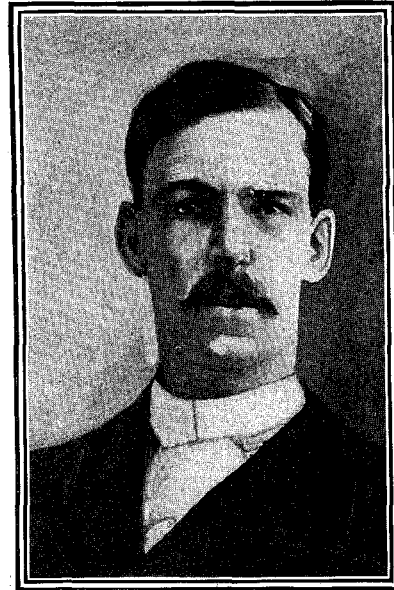


MRS. JANE STANFORD.

sity where such instructors are dismissed when found out is a university to let die, and the quicker the better."

President Jordan is plainly embarrassed by the situation created, and pays the highest tribute to Professor Ross both as a scholar and as a man. He states, in an interview published in the *San Francisco Call*, that he believes Mrs. Stanford (who is now traveling in France) made a mistake in insisting upon the withdrawal of Professor Ross, and that he did all in his power to make her reconsider her decision; but without effect. At the

same time he adds: "I know that Mrs. Stanford's decision was reached only after long and earnest consideration, and that its motive was the welfare of the university, and that alone." President Jordan has notified Professor Ross that his connection with the university must cease at once, and both faculty and students are reported to be much aroused over the incident. Prof. Martin A. Aldrich, Professor Ross's assistant in the department of economics, has already tendered his resignation in protest against the university's action, and Prof. George E. Howard, of the department of history, delivered an impassioned address to his class on behalf of his colleague. "I do not worship Saint Market Street," he concluded, "I do not reverence holy Standard Oil, nor do I doff my cap to the Celestial Six Companies."



PROF. EDWARD A. ROSS.

Indignation is expressed over Professor Ross's case by conservative and radical papers alike. The *Washington Times* (Dem.) scathingly remarks that Mrs. Stanford "selects a president and faculty as she would a butler with a staff of footmen, cooks and scullions," and that she seems to think "her personally conducted university is something which her academic menials ought to conduct to please her." "If once it becomes an established state of things," adds the *Boston Advertiser* (Rep.), "that in a great seat of learning any professor may be at any time turned out, if his teachings happen to cross the self-interest or the whims or the conceit of a millionaire boss, male or female, on whose favor the material support of the institution depends, there can be no known limits to the exercise of the power to muzzle." The *San Francisco Call* (Rep.) argues along the same lines. "When it is known that science in a university," it says, "is under bonds to prejudice or dogmatism, the usefulness of that university is at an end and its further existence is without reason. . . . In all the wide fellowship of learning every citizen of the republic of letters will grieve to know that a university which has promised as much as Stanford, and has so far redeemed its promise so grandly, has suddenly been averted from its purpose, and appears ready to close its eyes to the daylight of science and say, 'It is night.'" On the other hand, the *Indianapolis Journal* (Rep.) contends that Mrs. Stanford's course was justifiable. It says:

"No subordinate or salaried man has a right to use his position to teach or promulgate views disapproved by his superior or employer. The proprietor of a newspaper who believed in protection would not tolerate an editor who advocated free trade. Dr. Ross may preach or teach his peculiar views as much as he pleases from a platform or chair of his own, but he had no right to use his position in Stanford University to teach views offensive to the person who controls the largest part of the endowment. Dr. Jordan's statement that Mrs. Stanford's sole motive was the welfare of the university doubtless means that she thought Professor Ross's teachings would injure its prestige and patronage, and therefore she thought it best to get rid of him. The trustees or managers of a university would not think of employing a professor in the first instance whose views on some important question they did not approve, and it would seem they should have an equal right to get rid of one who, after his em-

ployment, developed views which they regarded as mischievous or wrong."

In view of the increasing tendency on the part of wealthy donors to dictate the thought of university professors, it is interesting to note a plan reported in the newspapers for the establishment of a "college where the new social ideals shall be welcomed." Among those interested in the movement are Mayor Jones, of Toledo; N. O. Nelson, the founder of the cooperative village of LeClaire, near St. Louis; Mrs. E. D. Rand, who endowed the chair formerly filled by Professor Herron in Iowa College; Professor Bemis; and Professor Will, of Kansas. *The Arena* (New York) expresses the hope that this college may materialize, and declares: "We believe that there are tens of thousands of young men and women in the republic to-day who would eagerly embrace an opportunity to obtain a liberal education in a college where, in addition to the curriculum found in other representative educational institutions, there should be present that moral enthusiasm and conscience force which have ever proved the most potent factors in elevating the race and calling out all that is finest and best in human nature."

THE WOMAN VOTE.

SPECIAL interest attaches to the election results in the four States of Utah, Colorado, Wyoming, and Idaho from the fact that in these States the women are entitled to vote. The newspaper editors have been scanning the returns from these States to find some striking or picturesque feature due to woman's ballot; but the only striking fact that appears in the returns is the absence of any such feature. The women seem to have voted about as men would under similar circumstances. In Wyoming, for example, John C. Thompson, the Democratic candidate for Congress, was reported early in the campaign as saying that the woman vote was "the easiest to get, the easiest to keep, and the easiest to manipulate of all elements in politics." The candidate denied that he ever made the unfortunate remark, but without avail; he was not only defeated, but ran 800 votes behind the rest of the ticket. His opponent had the largest majority ever given a candidate in the State. Elnora Monroe Babcock, a woman-suffrage advocate, writes triumphantly to the *Detroit Journal*: "As to whether Mr. Thompson ever made this statement or not we do not know; but, if he did, he is undoubtedly a wiser man than he was when he made it." In Colorado the woman vote increased from 46,720 in 1896 to 86,943 this year, "owing, possibly," says the *Chicago Times-Herald*, "to the greater interest taken in the election because of the marked subsidence of free-silver sentiment, but more directly, however, to their wish to effect the defeat of Senator E. O. Wolcott, whose recent divorce had provoked the opposition of the women of Colorado." The *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* notes that "only one woman ran for office in Utah and she was defeated. She was a delegate to the last Democratic national convention and seconded Bryan's nomination at Kansas City. The president of the Utah Woman's Democratic League, she was beaten for the lower house of the Legislature, and the extent to which she ran behind shows that many women voted against her."

The Woman's Journal, a woman-suffrage weekly published in Boston, deprecates the Democratic solidity of the South and proposes, as a remedy, a new "paramount issue." It says:

"Is it not time that some new issue should be found upon which North and South may again participate in public debate? And if so, what issue is so promising as equal suffrage for women who possess such intellectual and moral qualifications as the respective state legislatures see fit to impose? If, in the opinion of many persons, suffrage has been too widely and loosely conferred in the past upon men, then why not ask suffrage for such women only as are preeminently qualified to vote?

Why not have concerted action by women next winter in every Southern State to secure suffrage by legislative action for educated, responsible women? Educated woman suffrage would solve both the race question and that of illiteracy, and no other satisfactory solution of these vexed questions is possible."

AMERICA'S SMALL MERCHANT MARINE.

THE American newspapers are fond of printing glowing descriptions of our unprecedented export trade, descriptions bristling with figures to show that the United States is elbowing the other nations out of the world's markets. In contrast with these evidences of commercial and industrial prosperity, the size of our merchant marine (as disclosed by the report of Eugene Tyler Chamberlain, United States Commissioner of Navigation, just issued) cuts a rather sorry figure. Altho the past fiscal year has been the most prosperous period known to American shipping for a considerable time, our total tonnage is still 374,974 tons less than in 1861. In that year our tonnage was 5,539,813 tons, and was larger than Great Britain's and nearly equaled the British empire's. British shipping now amounts to 14,261,000 gross tons—ours amounts to 5,164,839. When the part of our tonnage that is used in the foreign trade is examined separately, a still more surprising fact appears. Our tonnage in the foreign trade last year was only 816,795 tons, only nine per cent. of our exports and imports. A century ago, in fact, American shipping registered for foreign trade was 669,921 tons, while this tonnage now in the thirteen original States amounts to 482,907 tons. For serious competition with foreign nations in the ocean-carrying trade, we are practically restricted to ninety-seven registered steamships of over 1,000 tons, aggregating 260,325 tons. There are single foreign steamship corporations that own greater tonnage. As regards American shipbuilding, the commissioner shows that our entire construction of ships for foreign trade in the last ten years is not much more than half of Great Britain's output of 1,340,000 tons during the single year 1899. The main reason for this state of affairs, he says, is that the cost of shipbuilding in England is much less than here, and wages on the British ships are twenty-five per cent. lower than on the American. A freight steamship carrying 5,000 tons cargo now costs \$275,000 in the United States, compared with \$214,000 in Great Britain.

What is to be done about it? The Commissioner of Navigation favors the shipping subsidy measure that will be considered by the coming session of Congress, a measure that would pay a bonus out of the federal treasury to ships of creditable size and speed, built in American shipyards, and would thus, it is claimed, encourage American shipbuilding. This measure, however, which is known as the Hanna-Payne shipping subsidy bill, is bitterly opposed by an overwhelming majority of the press, Republican as well as Democratic, on the ground that it would enrich one industry at the expense of the rest, without giving any adequate return, and on the ground that it is so framed that most of the subsidy would go to a few lines that are already making a good profit, and the rest, which really need encouragement, would get nothing at all. The *New York Journal of Commerce*, for example, says: "Our fundamental objection to the subsidy bill is that it proposes to defray the loss, real or alleged, of operating American vessels out of the proceeds of taxation, without guaranteeing the country that it will have any greater or better shipping facilities than it now has, but that American will be substituted for foreign vessels at a cost of \$9,000,000 per annum." On the other side, the *New York Sun* says: "No nation with a large extent of sea-coast and dependent for a large part of its commerce upon transportation on the seas has complete independence until it carries or is able to carry its own goods. The United States have complete political independence, but they have not yet achieved complete commercial

independence. Any measure that will hasten that desirable day of freedom should be welcomed. The matter of cost, that is, the mere question of dollars and cents, involved in the bill to secure this freedom, should be the last element to be considered."

THE PROGRAM FOR CONGRESS.

SOME of the problems that made the last session of Congress notable, and that were left unfinished for various reasons, promise to make the coming session, which is to begin next Monday, equally interesting. Congress has not yet decided, for example, what is to be done with the Philippines, and probably will not decide until the Supreme Court passes on the question whether the Constitution "follows the flag" in the cases that will come before it December 17. Several other matters promise to become storm-centers. One of these is the shipping subsidy bill, discussed in another article in this department; another is the Nicaragua canal bill and treaty, which will revive the discussion as to whether the United States should control the canal in peace and war, or make it neutral and open to all nations on equal terms; another is the army bill, to increase the size of the regular force; another is the readjustment of the revenue, which may be brought about by a reduction of the war taxes; another is a Congressional reapportionment to fit the new census, and the possible reduction in representation from certain Southern States on account of negro disfranchisement; another is the proposed Pacific cable; and still another is a river and harbor appropriation bill.

One finds the Republican New York *Sun* and Chicago *Evening Post* agreeing with the Democratic Kansas City *Times* that the United States should control the Nicaragua canal in peace and war. The latter paper hopes "that the detestable fiasco called the Hay-Pauncefote treaty will be wiped off the record as soon as it can be reached," and *The Sun* declares that "if the present Secretary of State's continuance in office is conditional upon the Administration's adherence to the policy expressed in his proposed treaty with Great Britain, the country would rather lose Mr. Hay's services than forego full control of the American canal between the oceans." The New York *Mail and Express* (Rep.), on the other side, says that "all history and experience and all competent authority are in favor of an international guaranty of neutrality, similar to that established over the Suez canal," and it believes that such a policy "is in the interest of the undisturbed control of the waterway by the United States as well as of the commercial interests of the world."

The topic of Congressional reapportionment has not produced any real division of opinion in the press. It is predicted that the basis of representation will be increased to 200,000 inhabitants or more, so as to keep the size of the House about the same as at present. If this is done, the States which have increased more rapidly in population than the country at large will, of course, gain in representation, while those which have increased more slowly will lose. The suggestion that the representation of the Southern States that have so restricted the franchise as to bar most of the negroes from the polls be cut down to correspond to the reduced vote does not seem to be meeting with much favor in the press in any part of the country, and President McKinley is said to be opposed to the idea. The Nashville *American* (Dem.) says: "The best element in the North are against it. They understand the value of one country, its commercial value as well as its political value, and they are tiring of the politicians who are trying to disturb this harmonious condition."

"One of the most important duties with which Congress will be confronted," says the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.), "will be to provide an army on a permanent basis. At the present time the army consists of about 100,000 men, 65,000 of which are

regulars and 35,000 volunteers. Under the existing law this army will have to be reduced to the 27,000 basis on July 1, 1901, which was the figure for the regular army just before the addition to its strength was made in 1898." Obviously this would be too small a force if we intend to hold the Philippines, as even the opposition press do not deny, and there seems to be no doubt that Congress will provide for a large increase in the regular army. The Washington *Times* (Dem.) says: "It is evident that no time must be lost in providing Mr. Root with proper and ample food for the bullets and bolos of our amiable Tagal subjects."

The same paper predicts that this session of Congress, with its many bills involving enormous expenditures, will see a liberal use of money in connection with legislation. It says:

"Champagne, burgundy, terrapin, birds, lobsters, and those delicate green salad leaves that grow so opulently in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, will be plentier in this Capital during the next session than ever before. Opportunities for impecunious young members, whose votes are desired, to win large sums at cards, with nothing to go in on but the traditional peppermint lozenge, are to be too numerous to mention. Representatives with conscientious scruples about gambling will be accommodated at any one of several stock tickers, and ultra good, pure, and pious Senators, who are not to be had in either way, will be presented with handsome copies of the Bible, between the leaves of which they will be apt to find most comforting and useful paper bookmarks."

THE COLORADO LYNCHING.

THE burning at the stake, in Limon, Colo., of a negro boy, sixteen years old, by the name of Porter, who confessed to the murder of an eleven-year-old girl, Louise Frost, brings once more into prominence the tendency of men in Northern as well as Southern States to take the law into their own hands when crimes of a particularly atrocious nature are committed by negroes. The deliberation with which preparations were made by the citizens of Limon to lynch their victim upon his arrival from the Denver jail, the orderliness maintained by them during the operation, the active participation of the murdered girl's father, and the passive acquiescence charged upon state and local authorities were features in this case very similar to those in so many cases elsewhere.

While the Colorado papers are denounced both within and without the State for the lurid way in which they reported the whole incident, and are even charged in some cases with being directly responsible for the tragedy, yet reference to their editorial columns shows that they counseled submission to the law and to the police authorities. "The law may be defective," says the Denver *Times*, "but, such as it is, it was made by the people, and should be obeyed till repealed." The Rocky Mountain *News* (Denver) condemns the lynching as "a barbarity which the participants will regret," but thinks that the abolition of capital punishment in Colorado is largely responsible for it. The Denver *Republican* takes the same view. It says:

"The knowledge that the worst penalty that could be inflicted upon this precocious miscreant by the courts would be a term of imprisonment in the penitentiary, with a strong probability that he would be pardoned out within a decade by some future governor at the instigation of such silly sentimentalists as procured the abolition of the death penalty, made it useless to appeal to the people to let the law take its course."

"That the means employed by the men of Limon last evening in carrying out their fixed purpose were needlessly brutal and infamous, goes without saying. They might have hanged the criminal in an orderly way, and while all good people would deplore the resort to lynch law, most would feel that justice had only been meted out to him, even if in an irregular way."

"The savagery involved in the burning of the youth at the



THE REAL HELL GATE.

—The New York World.



CHASING ITSELF.

CROKER'S FAREWELL JOKE: "Sick 'em, Tige!"

—The New York Tribune.

NEW YORK CITY ADMINISTRATION IN CARTOON.

stake, and the accompanying scenes and incidents, almost passes belief and makes one question the efficacy of our civilization."

The comment of the Southern press on the Colorado lynching is of a characteristic nature. The *Atlanta Constitution* believes that such an occurrence will have a salutary effect upon the North in that it will make possible a more rational view of the negro problem in the South. There has been a disposition on the part of Northern critics, says this paper, "to magnify every occurrence in the Southern section, without thought of the surroundings," and in entire forgetfulness of the fact that Southern people are "of the same lineage and religious training, equally alive to every demand of enlightened Christian duty, and that, as a consequence, they did the very best they could with a difficult situation." The *Nashville Banner* (Dem.) declares:

"It is about time that mishaps which befall negroes in any part of the United States should cease to arouse sectional discussion. Race antipathy is as old as humanity probably; as old as history, at any rate, and when its manifestations as between the negro and the white man take on a peculiarly diabolical form there is no reason to berate the South and attribute all crimes against the black man to a sentiment originating in this section. . . . The same kind of crimes committed by a negro, a Chinaman, or one of an inferior race anywhere in America would very likely have been followed by unusual resentment on the part of the white population. This resentment might not take on so violent a form in the staid communities of the East, but the difference would be one of degree only and such as the restraints of thickly populated communities impose."

Some of the comment from the country at large is very scathing. In the opinion of the *New York Press* the outrage was "the most horrible and unjustifiable that ever shamed a Northern State," and this paper condemns in particular the inactivity of Governor Thomas and the public officials. "Colorado civilization is not so much ahead of the 'Boxer' kind, after all," says the *Brooklyn Standard-Union*. The *Kansas City Journal* adds:

"Those who attempt to justify such a crime base their arguments on the broad ground of human justice. Will that stand? Theoretically, humanity has no color. If Porter had been white and Louise Frost black, would the white people of Lincoln county have permitted a band of negroes to organize a burning party, publish the plans to the world, invite the press and telegraph operators to accompany them and put their victim to death by slow fire? Would Governor Thomas have permitted

the execution under these circumstances? No! Such a thing could not be in Colorado or any other State in the Union."

In answer to the excuse made by the Colorado lynchers that the absence of capital punishment justified their act, the *Baltimore Herald* replies that lynchings have by no means been confined to those States which do not provide the death penalty. "On the contrary," it says, "there has been far more mob violence in the commonwealths where hangings are legally provided for." The *Washington Times* takes the same view, declaring that it is doubtful if the existence or otherwise of the death penalty "has a deterrent or any effect upon such affairs."

IS COMMERCIAL INTEGRITY INCREASING?

A VERY optimistic view of business morality is that taken by Mr. I. W. Morton, of the Simmons Hardware Company, of St. Louis, who discusses this subject from the standpoint of a merchant of over thirty years' standing. While admitting that some of the older forms of commercial dishonesty, such as the bribing of buyers and of government officials, as well as a tendency to shirk the burden of taxation, still prevail, Mr. Morton yet contends that there is nothing in the modern business world necessarily corrupting to morality, and that the standard of commercial ethics is higher to-day than ever before. Writing in *The International Journal of Ethics*, he says:

"It is a common belief among those who have not investigated the subject that, as business has become more aggressive and profits greatly lessened, proprietors have to a great degree ignored the golden rule—'Do unto others as you would have others do unto you,' and equalized a seven per cent. of loss in profits by great reductions in salaries, and by demanding the performance of more work on the part of the employees. This belief is erroneous, for we are to-day, with some few exceptions of minor importance, paying substantially the same salaries for the same services that we did twenty-five to thirty years ago, while the purchasing power of money is two or three times greater, and the hours for work are less. . . ."

"In former years, when the average house did a small business and when competition was not as great as it is now, there was an opportunity for deceit and disreputable methods to be to some extent temporarily successful. There were few trade papers giving quotations, and it was exceedingly difficult for a purchaser to keep thoroughly posted, which made impositions, in the way

of excessive prices for goods, possible. As a natural consequence there was irregularity, and customers of the same class could be charged different prices and those prices kept track of. The very large profits obtained were an invitation for deceit in defending them. The retail stores pursued the same practise: they charged what they could get, and the favored clerk was the one who could, by the smoothness of his tongue, get the most exorbitant prices. These conditions have all changed and can never prevail again. This is proved by the fact that the largest concerns and the ones most favorably situated and best organized are content to make two and a half to three and a half per cent. net on sales, and from five to seven and a half per cent. on their capital."

In no class, continues Mr. Morton, has the change for the better been more marked than among the commercial travelers and salesmen. Formerly "firms expected them to be more or less convivial with the customers; they were given great license in their expense accounts; they were not measured by their direct results, and, as a consequence, they were more or less disreputable." Now "they are an honorable, intelligent, dignified set of men." Buyers, too, must be men of the highest integrity nowadays. "No buyer," declares Mr. Morton, "can be successful for any length of time and in any way resort to deceit or misstatements. There are few departments in a house wherein there exists such absolute necessity for straightforward dealings." He adds:

"I have heard the statement made that mercantile training engenders mercenary motives, that it makes the general aim in life of a business man mere money-getting. My experience among business men with whom I associate is a positive and absolute refutation of this statement.

"If a business of any magnitude is worth conducting, it is worth perpetuating, and it can not be perpetuated except by the selection of the best and most efficient men obtainable to take charge of the important departments in it. These men, who are expecting at some future time to occupy still more important positions, understand full well that they must carry out the policy of the house, and if the policy of the house is honorable they must rigidly adhere to it. The young men who are employed from time to time are acute of observation and are not slow to recognize this, and they naturally emulate the example of those who are over them.

"From what I have said it may be inferred that business men are honest because it pays to be honest. Well, it does pay to be honest and we can not gainsay the fact. Yet a business man, if he is built on the right plan, sees the eternal fitness of things and

recognizes those higher laws which he may not profess to define but nevertheless firmly believes in. His environment and training do not blunt but on the contrary keenly sharpen his perception of right and wrong, and he must transact his business in accordance with it, in order to maintain his self-respect. He is impelled to deal correctly and to be honest, solely because it is right to do so, which from my point of view is the highest motive that can actuate a man."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE annual reform wave has begun in New York.—*The Baltimore American*.

AGUINALDO's opinion of recent events in this country would make interesting reading.—*The Baltimore Herald*.

ONE impressive reflection that must come to the Chinese possessors of the Great Wall is that they are up against it.—*The Philadelphia Times*.

ALL the authorities agree that crime increases with cold weather. No coal dealer, however, should take this as personal.—*The Chicago Record*.



THE COAL WRING.

—*The Detroit Tribune*.

THE long ton of 2,250 pounds is obsolete. A ton containing 2,000 pounds is now considered long, especially in the fall of the year.—*The Detroit Journal*.

MARK HANNA has not forgotten Iowa and Kansas, even if the election is over, as is proved by the recent rise in the price of corn.—*The Chicago Record*.

THE best evidence that a man is a good Democrat is to discover him pushing another man down the street in a wheelbarrow behind a brass band.—*The Milwaukee Journal*.

"WHAT we want to do," said the worried man, "is to take money out of politics." "Well," answered Senator Sorghum, "I have done my best in that direction. I have taken four or five hundred thousand dollars out of it up to the present time."—*The Washington Star*.



MR. BRYAN: "I will fight the Republican Party as long as I can."
—*The Detroit Journal*.



NO CHANGES IN THE CABINET.

—*The Kansas City Times*.

BRYAN AND M'KINLEY IN CARICATURE.

LETTERS AND ART.

IS BALZAC GREATER THAN SHAKESPEARE?

WHILE many literary reputations of the first magnitude appear to have been slowly declining during the past two decades, the reputation of Balzac appears as steadily to have gained, both in popular acceptance and in the esteem of the critics. It has even been said of late by some devotees of the Balzacian, cult that "a greater than Shakespeare is here." Even in the staid pages of the *Chicago Dial* (November 16) a writer suggests this thought; and tho he admits, after a comparison of the two writers not always advantageous to the English dramatist, that "Shakespeare is the greater genius," yet he adds that because Shakespeare is a playwright and his *mise en scène* archaic, "we read him out of a sense of duty, but Balzac out of delight." The argument of the writer (Mr. Hiram M. Stanley) is as follows:

"If we would compare the greatest of dramatists with the greatest of novelists, we might well set over against each other such masterpieces as 'King Lear' and 'Old Goriot.' Which of these tragedies of base filial ingratitude affects us the more powerfully? Neither Lear nor Goriot are heroic figures. Lear is full of a teasing petulance, is full of complaints and curses against his ungrateful daughters, and insists so selfishly and importunately upon his paternal rights to verbal and actual gratitude that our sympathy is chilled. He frets and fumes too much to be a convincing hero. As against this, the uncomplaining devotion and ceaseless sacrifice of Goriot are perfect. Lear bestows merely his kingdom, and clamors for gratitude; Goriot bestows everything, to life itself, and utters no bitter, reproaching word. Yet Goriot is so petty and weak and narrow and sordid that the heroic vanishes, and we see merely a display of stupid instinct. Neither Lear nor Goriot evinces real magnanimity; both are ignoble. And Lear, as an unreasonable, querulous dotard, leads us to somewhat excuse his daughters. Indeed, Lear himself in his sanest moment practically acknowledges that their conduct is not groundless, when he says that he is 'more sinned against than sinning.' His daughters show consideration, and even more, when Regan says:

For his particular, I'll receive him gladly,
But not one follower.

The sentiment is echoed by Goneril. But Goriot, ever patient and humble, gives not the slightest pretext for the immeasurable heartlessness of his frivolous daughters. If, then, the object of tragedy is to awaken pity in the beholder, Goriot is the more convincing figure of the two, is much the finer and completer creation.

"We might go on to point out that Eugenie Grandet is in some ways superior to Juliet, and Nanon to Juliet's nurse, and certainly Grandet is superior to Shylock. As an analyst of the *bourgeoisie*, Balzac is incomparable; he knows them to the finger-tips, for he is one of them. In depicting the passion for pelf, he far outdistances Shakespeare and all competitors. Further, a quality which adds much to our enjoyment of Balzac's works is the sympathy for his creations which we imbibe from Balzac himself. That is, in Balzac we find a fascinating lyric tone quite lacking to the serene and cold dramatic objectivity of Shakespeare. With what a rare gusto Balzac enters into the life of his 'Comédie Humaine'! With what a vital intensity he feels for the living and breathing people of his real world! He enlists our sympathy not only by the general tone of his narrative, but by definite appeals; as when he says of Nanon: 'At twenty-two years of age the poor girl had been unable to find a situation, so repulsive was her face to almost every one.' But Shakespeare never makes such an impression upon our feelings; we can not conceive that he laughed or wept with his creations.

"Another advantage that Balzac has over Shakespeare is that he belongs not to the age of spectators, but of readers. The demands of stagecraft and of a vulgar audience so hamper Shakespeare in the full and free development of characterization that we think it a thousand pities that he had not enjoyed the scope and freedom of the novel. As appealing to the spectator and the hearer, rather than to the reader, Shakespeare uses broad and striking effects, almost neglecting the half-tones. Since the

novelist's art is greater and more significant than the dramatist's, we can never cease regretting that Shakespeare was not a novelist from whom also we could have had a 'Comédie Humaine,' which might be dramatized with surpassing force. For the future, certainly, the drama tends to base itself in the higher art of the novel.

"But if we regret that Shakespeare was a play-writer, we regret still more that he followed the fashion of his time and gave his characters the medieval setting of courts and kings. Old Goriot is vastly nearer to us than King Lear; that Lear can not have a retainer more or less is a *motif* of as little interest to us as the lack of proper funeral rites is in the Greek drama. The triumph of Shakespeare is that, despite the setting of lords and underlings, the vitality of a common humanity still touches the modern mind. But Balzac is absolutely modern and democratic; we breathe not the atmosphere of courts but of shops; we see and recognize a life which pulsates in myriad forms around us.

"But it may be said, and rightly, that Shakespeare, altho a playwright depicting an outgrown type of society, is infinitely above Balzac in universality and grasp. The characters of Shakespeare have a wholeness of creation, are many-sided, mahy-motived real men and women; while Balzac's characters are too often puppets pulled by a single string. Shakespeare gives us the condensed perfect essence of reality—the ideal of realism and the realism of the ideal. Moreover, Shakespeare achieves reality in a single stroke; the Nurse in Romeo and Juliet is as real in one page as Nanon in fifty—tho we must grant that Balzac does not offend us with the Zolaistic coarseness of Shakespeare. Balzac gives us Leonardesque portraits, drawn, framed, and embellished with infinite and loving care; while Shakespeare presents rough Rembrandtesque etchings which tell the whole story in a few powerful lines. And we need not enlarge upon the obvious fact that Shakespeare has in the highest degree those very important elements in which Balzac is entirely lacking—namely, humor and poetry."

LITERARY GENIUS IN SPANISH AMERICA.

THE important part which the Latin races have played in the development of the Western continent is not always estimated at its full historical value. We are apt to forget that just as there was a vast and beautiful cathedral in the City of Mexico almost a hundred years before the first small meeting-house was built in Puritan New England, so also a printing-press was established in that city a century before the Bay Psalm Book was brought out in Boston in 1640; and the University of Hispaniola was founded in Santo Domingo a century before Harvard College was established in Massachusetts Bay Colony. In *The Globe* (New York, November) Mary Elizabeth Springer points out some of these facts, and gives a brief sketch of the literary life of Spanish America. She says:

"The first book published in Spanish America was Juan de Zumarraga's 'Breve y Compendiosa Doctrina Cristiana.' The first book ever written in Spanish America was Ercilla's 'Araucana,' which was brought out in 1569 in Madrid. This work consisted of thirty-seven cantos, which he composed in Chile, during his campaign against the Indians, or 'Araucanos,' with the Spanish army. The poet's career was ruined by a quarrel with his superior officer. Tried by a court-martial, Ercilla was condemned to death, but his sentence was commuted to exile from Spain.

"The first native-born Chilean poet of whom there is any record is Pedro de Oña, a lyric poet. Altho his genius is unquestioned, critics say that he put a curb on his Pegasus so that it should not soar above courtly limitations, for Chile was under Spanish rule at that period. . . .

"Peru was also a center of intellectual culture at an early age, and has furnished a greater number of writers than any other country in Spanish America."

The chief reason why Latin America has not furnished a still larger number of writers is, says Miss Springer, because of the constantly recurring revolutions, which disturb the tranquillity which is most favorable to literary development. In spite, however, of the political game of ninepins which is so fascinating an

amusement of the South American mind, almost every one of the multifarious capitals of the Southern continent is a center of literary life, and poetry especially flourishes—partly owing, no doubt, to the inspiration of the vast winding rivers, impenetrable forests, and lofty mountain ranges, partly to the facility with which the Spanish language lends itself to poetical expression. One of the most charming and widely read classics of Latin America—the “*María*” of Jorge Isaacs, often compared to the “*Paul and Virginia*” of Bernardin de Saint-Pierre—was produced in one of these little inland capitals, and is an exquisite prose poem of the pastoral and tenderly beautiful domestic life led in one of the large Colombian *haciendas*, in sight of the great Andes, and many scores of leagues from any town.

THE LAST OF STEPHEN CRANE.

THE collection of stories about the Spanish-American war upon which Mr. Crane was engaged at the time of his death, has lately appeared in book form under the title “*Wounds in the Rain*.” The *St. James's Gazette* (London, September 27) thinks that in a few of the stories he rises almost, tho not quite, to the level of his masterpiece, “*The Red Badge of Courage*.” It says:

“The stories are shorter, there is not the same irresistible sequence of things, nor the pauseless, violent sweep of thought and deed which made ‘*The Red Badge*’ wonderful. Yet, just as in that book, there are some sentences which only Mr. Crane would, or perhaps could, have written. Take this from ‘*The Clan of No-Name*.’ Eight men fire a volley at a Spanish blockhouse: ‘Then they laughed and yelled insulting language, for they knew that, as far as the Spaniards were concerned, the surprise was as much as having a diamond bracelet turn to soap.’ In some other of his books, Mr. Crane wrote once of a soldier’s knees ‘turning to bread.’ Take another instance: ‘On the way he passed many things: bleeding men carried by comrades; others making their way grimly, with encrimsoned arms; then the little settlement of the hospital squad; men on the ground everywhere, many in the path; one young captain dying, with great gasps, his body pale blue and glistening, like the inside of a rabbit’s skin.’

“That is a trick, or call it a habit, of Mr. Crane; a few commonplace sentences, with perhaps a word like ‘encrimsoned’ gleaming in them; more commonplace words, dull and short; and then the horror of some homely comparison which does its work cleanly and quickly, yet leaves the wound of a queer weapon behind it. Perhaps owing to the fact that Mr. Crane writes of what he saw, not what he imagined, there is less of this kind of work in ‘*Wounds in the Rain*’ than in the ‘*Red Badge of Courage*.’ But there is the same humor, the same power of making the behavior of his fighting soldiers subjective doings of his own, and the same picturesque language and pithy slang as Mr. Crane set down in so masterly a fashion in his first war story. Here and there he hits his reader too hard. He wishes to insist on the fact that a red-headed Spanish corpse lay near the enemy’s trenches. He therefore uses the words ‘red-headed’ nine times in thirty-three lines. Or he wishes to point out that promotion in the army comes slowly: ‘I knew the kind. First lieutenants at forty years of age, captains at fifty, majors at 102, lieutenant-colonels at 620, full colonels at 1,000, and brigadiers at 9,768,295 plus. A man had to live two billion years to gain eminent rank in the regular army at that time.’

“But of Mr. Crane’s other manner, in which, on the whole, he is at his best, is not this excellent?

Now Gates had a singular adventure on the second morning after his arrival at Atlanta to take his post as a major in the 307th.

He was in his tent, writing, when suddenly the flap was flung away and a tall young private stepped inside.

“Well, Maje,” said the newcomer, genially, “how goes it?”

The major’s head flashed up, but he spoke without heat.

“Come to attention and salute.”

“Huh!” said the private.

“Come to attention and salute.”

The private looked at him in resentful amazement, and then inquired:

“Ye ain’t mad, are ye? Ain’t nothin’ to get huffy about, is there?”

“I—. Come to attention and salute.”

“Well,” drawled the private, as he stared, “seem’ as ye are so darn peticular, I don’t care if I do—if it’ll make yer meals set on yer stomach any better.”

Drawing a long breath and grinning ironically, he lazily pulled his heels together and saluted with a flourish.

“There,” he said, with a return to his earlier genial manner. “How’s that suit ye, Maje?”

There was a silence which to an impartial observer would have seemed pregnant with dynamite and bloody death. Then the major cleared his throat and coldly said:

“And now, what is your business?”

“Who—me?” asked the private. “Oh, I just sorter dropped in.” With a deeper meaning he added: “Sorter dropped in in a friendly way, thinkin’ ye was mebbe a different kind of a feller from what ye be.”

The inference was clearly marked.

It was now Gates’s turn to stare, and stare he unfeignedly did.

“Go back to your quarters,” he said at length.

The volunteer became very angry.

“Oh, ye needn’t be so up-in-th-air, need ye? Don’t know’s I’m dead anxious to inflict my company on yer since I’ve had a good look at ye. There may be men in this here battalion what’s had just as much edjucation as you have, and I’m damned if they ain’t got better *manners*. Good-mornin’,” he said, with dignity; and, passing out of the tent, he flung the flap back in place with an air of slamming it as if it had been a door.

“Mr. Crane wrote little that is, in its own way, better than that. The pity is that of all kinds of work which he did we shall see nothing new again.”

TOLSTOY AND HIS MUTILATORS.

IN an article contributed to a French review, *L’Humanité Nouvelle*, an American writer, Mr. Ernest Crosby, denounces in strong terms the injustice, as he holds, done to Tolstoy by the translators who in different countries have undertaken to present his last work “*Resurrection*” to the public. The article is not said to be a translation from an English original, so we must suppose that it was written by Mr. Crosby in French. The keynote is struck in the first paragraph:

“When I visited Russia for a short time six years ago, what made me most indignant was the censorship of books and newspapers as practised by the Holy Synod. Even in the *London Times*, which I used to read in the reading-room of the Slavianski Bazar, the principal hotel in Moscow, I found whole paragraphs blotted out, blackened, ‘caviarized,’ to use a Russian expression; and never in my life was I more tormented by curiosity than I was as to what lay concealed under these impenetrable daubs of indelible ink. Truly, there is something revolting in this way of treating people as if they were children. What a happiness, I then thought, to be born a Frenchman, an Englishman, or an American with an inherited right to read what one pleases. I have to confess, however, that in face of the reception given to the last novel of Count Tolstoy by the publishers of Europe and America, I have somewhat changed my opinion as regards our superiority in this point. The spirit of the Russian censorship penetrates all countries; there are branches of the Holy Synod in nearly all the capitals of the world; and this modern *index expurgatorius* is not the work of governments, but entirely that of private individuals—publishers, editors, and translators—who in effecting their monstrous mutilations assume that they are anticipating the wishes of their customers. The result is that everywhere we find translations of ‘*Resurrection*’ that are absolutely distorted. Everywhere we recognize excisions, changes, attenuations of the thought; everywhere we discern a censorship more or less ungenerous and brutal. The great Russian has been obliged to submit to proceedings which might wound the self-esteem of a person of much less consequence. Objectionable as such proceedings are, we may at least take advantage of them to compare the suppressions effected by different translators and to deduce from them the national characteristics of the parties responsible for this.

“We may remark, in the first place, that ‘*Resurrection*’ is less a novel than an indictment before the tribunal of conscience of nearly all the most vaunted institutions of our existing civilization. The author attacks the army, the magistracy, the church, society itself, with all the power of his talent. . . . He proves decisively that most of the woes of humanity proceed from the

violence of the governing powers, from their penal systems, their privileges, their wars. Take away this purpose from the book and it ceases to have any meaning. To submit it, therefore, to a censorship charged with protecting all that it condemns is to hand it over to its worst enemies. In Russia that is precisely what happened. The Holy Synod only consented to let this philippic against our civilization appear after having cut out the most essential portions of it. . . . The censor, for example, removed everything that bore on the military question, everything that could offend the prejudices of the official class; and, where he did not suppress entire pages, he often allowed himself to recast and trim the text to his own liking. It was only in London that a complete edition in the Russian language, Tchertkoff's, succeeded in making its appearance."

It is in America, however, according to Mr. Crosby, and not in Western Europe, that the arbitrary methods of the Russian censor have been thrown into the shade. For example, Tolstoy had wished to show the demoralizing effect upon an ingenuous and high-minded youth of three years spent in a fashionable regiment. He therefore tells us how the youth in question, after such an apprenticeship, had ruthlessly proceeded to seduce an innocent peasant girl for whom, before entering the army, he had entertained a pure affection. The American publisher, we are told, thinking that, in the interest of modesty, matters like these should be abridged as much as possible, makes the young student, a dreamer and a poet with the highest ideal of life, suddenly act the part of a blackguard. Of course the effect is to destroy entirely the lesson which the author wished to teach as to the natural outcome of the licentious life into which young officers are introduced. Not one word, moreover, has been allowed in criticism of war, by which we may judge, the writer says, of the progress of militarism in the United States. Yet that is not all. Tolstoy was bold enough to declare that justice condemns the individual ownership of land. As we pointed out in these columns about a year ago, that was too much for the American publicist; so he confined himself to speaking of the iniquity of the *Russian* land system. In like manner the Russian censor, as Tolstoy complains in the preface to "What is Art?" had made him condemn in one of his writings individual ownership of land as practised in England, when in reality his remarks had been of the most general character. Mr. Crosby continues his indictment:

"In Germany, translations of 'Resurrection' abound, and new ones are appearing from day to day. I have been told of twelve distinct ones, but I am acquainted with only five. Evidently there is no question of copyright in that country. Take as an example the Janke edition (Berlin). Here also the translator has consulted the prejudices of his readers. No puritanism, to be sure, but not one word against priests or magistrates. How are we then to explain that everything the author has said against militarism has been reproduced? That set me thinking. Can it be the case that, in the very capital of the War Lord, the church and the magistracy are more considered than the army? We can hardly believe it at first, and yet on reflection we see it is just what we might have expected. Every traveler who has seen the young German soldiers, tall, beardless, red-cheeked fellows, must know that it is against their will they are turned into warriors. Whence, then, comes German militarism? The simple reason is that authority demands it, and the German worships authority."

Finally, the writer turns to France, where a translation by M. de Wyzewa has been published. In this translation, all that reflects on the army and on the military spirit has been omitted. The writer quotes a number of the omitted paragraphs, and observes that in suppressing these M. de Wyzewa shows that he fully understands the French genius. He knows that military glory is an endemic malady of the French. But while he excludes all that is unfavorable to militarism, the French translator makes no objection to Tolstoy's criticism of the administration of justice. On the other hand, M. de Wyzewa has shown quite a tender consideration of the church, omitting from his

version two entire chapters which deal somewhat severely with that institution. Mr. Crosby concludes as follows:

"Thus we see that while the subjects of the Kaiser do not like to have official justice criticized, but are ready to hear whatever may be said against militarism, the citizens of the French republic, on the contrary, exhibit themselves as more faithful to the army than to the magistracy. All a matter of national temperament. If the Frenchman loves war, he does not love authority. In Germany authority makes people swallow the army; in France authority is accepted for the sake of the army. . . . There is evidently more than a play of words in the Italian saying: *Traduttore, traditore*—translator, traitor."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE DRAMA IN EUROPE.

MR. CLYDE FITCH, the American playwright, who has lately returned from a prolonged European trip, gives an interesting sketch of dramatic conditions on the Continent and in England during the past year, in a recent number of the *New York Times*. In Paris, Mr. Fitch was not much impressed with the plays of the present season. Paris has been particularly lifeless of late in the drama, he says. Rather curiously ignoring "L'Aiglon," in which Bernhardt has been the great attraction of the year, he writes:

"Not a single really serious play has been attempted there this season. Everything is light, farcical, and ephemeral. I suppose the Parisians knew what provincial visitors expected to find in the playhouses of the wicked capital, and they provided accordingly. I saw no exceptionally attractive plays in Berlin, either, altho Sorma is still drawing enormous audiences by her splendid work."

In regard to Austria, Russia, and the Scandinavian countries, he says:

"In Vienna the drama seems to have reached the zenith of its glory. The people are theater-mad. Every house is jammed nightly and new theaters are being built. The two state theaters are, of course, the centers, and the city is wild over two new female stars that have recently risen there. I can not recall their names, but their work is superb. Both, I think, are destined to follow in the footsteps of Duse, whose influence, by the way, is most marked all over Europe. The Vienna theaters, as far as the setting and working of scenery go, I think among the finest in the world. Some of the settings are most elaborate. In one house, for instance, I saw an extensive garden scene in which every flower, plant, and tree was real.

"In St. Petersburg, the regular season had ended when I arrived, but I attended several performances. All were French importations throughout, being nothing but Paris road companies. The Russian theater in every respect seems far inferior to that of most European countries. The theaters are barnlike structures with poor acoustic properties, and little attention seems to be given to the accessories. This seems odd when it is considered that the members of the Russian aristocracy are inveterate playgoers.

"Of course, one would not expect much in the Scandinavian cities; but with a dearth of good actors the theaters of Stockholm, Christiania, and Copenhagen stage their attractions with a care and taste not excelled in Europe. These splendid stage-scenes with poor performers are almost pathetic. In Stockholm, for instance, I saw a splendidly staged version of the ancient 'Magic Flute.' The prima donna was an elderly woman with a voice and technique of other days. She sang 'Queen of the Night' in a hard technique that reminded one of a piano-organ that had lost its tone. The audience went wild with enthusiasm. After the performance several of the native critics said to me, exultingly: 'What do you think of it?'

"It's the finest scenic production of the opera that I have ever seen," said I.

"Ah, but what of Mme. —?" they insisted. Then they went on patriotically to praise their countrywoman in extravagant terms. 'Melba was here last year,' they said. 'She sang well, but, ah, not like our Mme. —.'

"Sweden has recently turned out a great singer, however.

in Mme. Ackte, now the leading prima donna of the Paris Opéra."

As for England, Mr. Fitch says that he did not see any transcendent stage successes:

"About the most popular play there now is 'Sweet Nell of Old Drury,' in which Julia Neilson is starring at the Haymarket. She is getting packed houses. Strangely enough, this play was written many years ago by an American, and was performed in this country many times by Rhea. Marie Tempest is doing very well in her Nell Gwynn play. English managers are suffering seriously for the want of good leading women. Competent women seem to be next to impossible to procure. The rising dramatist there now seems to be Stephen Phillips, a young poet, whose work gives promise of great things. One of his plays, 'King Herod,' is now being rehearsed [it has since been acted] by Tree's company. The leading woman will be an American actress, Maude Jeffries."

"THE FAILURE OF BOOK-REVIEWING" AGAIN.

THE article of Mr. John Cotton Dana, librarian of the Springfield (Mass.) Public Library, which we quoted in THE LITERARY DIGEST (June 30), seems to have hit hard and drawn blood. After a long wait (perhaps to collect ammunition), both *The Book Buyer* and *The Critic* have lately advanced for a counter-attack and given the "retort courteous" to Mr. Dana.

The Book Buyer, which was placed by Mr. Dana second in the list of offending journals, says:

"One hears a great deal of loose talk, first and last, about the irresponsibility and untrustworthiness of book-reviewers at the present time, but it is not often that any such definite explication is made. We do not think that Mr. Dana has proved his point. Certainly his table does not do it. His table shows that in the four periodicals he has named from fifty-seven to seventy-two per cent. of the books reviewed received 'high praise.' Is this fact a proof, or even internal evidence, that the 'high praise' was not deserved? Does Mr. Dana believe that he knows these books did not deserve the 'high praise' when he does not know (or, at least, he does not tell us) even the titles of these books? Does he assume that he knows, intuitively, that they did not deserve praise? And his table can have no value as a comparative survey of the four periodicals' contents, because the different periodicals did not review the same books, or at least Mr. Dana does not tell us that the same books were noticed. Mr. Dana is trying to 'make an average' among things which can not be averaged any more than dollars and bushels can be added together."

The Critic, which was placed first in the list, seems to be the most aggrieved at Mr. Dana, and comes out with "an open letter" to him. It denies, in the first place, that it is a "publisher's organ," and intimates that Mr. Dana's charge that it prints criticisms with a strict eye to its advertising columns is not far from a libel. Blackmail, while not deliberately charged, is, they say, "the precise purport" of Mr. Dana's words. The writers (Mr. Joseph B. Gilder and Miss Jeannette L. Gilder) continue:

"The editors of *The Critic*, with but limited review space at their command, may decide, with a perfectly legitimate editorial policy, that they will serve their readers better by devoting the larger proportion of such space to books which they are on the whole prepared to commend to the reading public. They may very honestly hold to the contention that it should be the mission of a journal devoted to literature to build up rather than to destroy. They may be of opinion that it is bad 'journalism' to utilize a book simply as a text for a 'smart review.' It is undoubtedly the case that slashing reviews constitute fairly easy writing, and the writing of them undoubtedly gives satisfaction to a certain number of so-called reviewers. It has, however, been the editorial policy of *The Critic* rather to let an unworthy book alone than to use it as a text for a literary flaying of its author, however cleverly such flaying may be done. The fact that another journal selected by you for comparison may hold (and may quite honestly hold) to a different view of its literary

responsibilities, and, with such different view, may consider it important to devote a considerable proportion of its space to analyzing books against the reading of which its readers are to be warned, does not constitute any ground for the assumption that the management of one of the two journals is more independent or more honest in its purpose, or that it is on the whole doing a greater service to literature or to the public than is rendered by the other."

This letter has been criticized by a number of journals, partly upon the ground that the "undiluted gush" of the modern American and British book review is so well known personally to every reader and so much a matter of every-day literary gossip that no denial of it will serve to convince him against the evidence of his own eyes. The *Chicago Evening Post* (September 22) thus criticizes the critics:

"We do not believe the case against the literary journals would be weakened by the application of truly scientific tests. Mr. Dana's process indicated certain significant results, and general observation confirms them. We do not find in the 'open letter' of the editors of *The Critic* much to deserve special attention. . . . Indeed, his complaint is by no means original. Many thoughtful men have deplored the lowering of the standards of criticism, if not the abandonment of all standards. Who does not know that four fifths of the so-called literary output is almost worthless? And who does not know that praise, even enthusiastic praise, is the rule rather than exception? The vocabulary of commendation is sorely abused. 'Rare' books, if the reviewers are to be believed, are a drug on the market. 'Epoch-making' books appear every day. Splendid, superb, excellent, valuable, and inspired books are turned out by the ton. Who is not weary of this chorus of extravagant laudation of mediocre people doing exceedingly commonplace work? Not long ago the *London Spectator* published a strong editorial protest against this 'new' criticism and sighed for the revival of the old kind—the severe, merciless Johnsonian kind. That extreme would be out of harmony with our cosmopolitan and catholic age, but surely a golden mean is not impossible. The failure of criticism is a fact—glaring and indisputable. Demands for 'proof' are somewhat ridiculous. You do not prove that which stares us all in the face."

WHAT ARE THE BEST NOVELS OF 1900?—AN ENGLISH VIEW.

A PLEBISCITE was recently taken by the *London Academy* in order to determine what are the twelve most popular novels published prior to October of this year in England. The following are the books in their order of popularity ("Eleanor," by Mrs. Humphry Ward, was published too late to enter into the competition):

"Quisanté," by Anthony Hope Hawkins; "Tommy and Grizel," by J. M. Barrie; "Robert Orange," by Mrs. Craigie; "The Isle of Unrest," by S. R. Crockett; "The Farringdons," by Miss E. T. Fowler; "The Increasing Purpose" ("The Reign of Law"), by James Lane Allen; "A Master of Craft," by W. W. Jacobs; "Senator North," by Mrs. Gertrude Atherton; "Sons of the Morning," by Eden Phillpotts; "The Gateless Barrier," by Lucas Malet; "The Master Christian," by Miss Marie Corelli; "Sophia," by Stanley J. Weyman.

The next twelve most popular books were the following:

"The Cardinal's Snuff-Box," by Henry Garland; "Love and Mr. Lewisham," by H. G. Wells; "By Order of the Company" ("The Descendant"), by Ellen Glasgow; "The Soft Side," by Henry James; "Voices of the Night," by Flora A. Steel; "The Fourth Generation," by Sir Walter Besant; "The Man that Corrupted Hadleyburg," by Mark Twain; "The West End," by Percy White; "The Lane that Has No Turning," by Gilbert Parker; "A Gift from the Grave" ("The Touchstone"), by Edith Wharton; "The Brass Bottle," by F. Anstey; "Red Pottage," by Mary Cholmondeley.

Still another list of twelve novels is submitted by *The Acad-*

emy, in which it ignores "all the noises of the market-place, all rumors of vast circulations, and all influences extraneous to literary art." This list is designed, says *The Academy*, with the purpose of correcting "the wider deviations of public opinion—that opinion which, after much turning, always approaches a true standard at last—and of calling attention to fine work that may have gained less than adequate notice." It is as follows:

"The Increasing Purpose," by James Lane Allen; "Tommy and Grizel," by J. M. Barrie; "Lord Jim," by Joseph Conrad; "The Courtesy Dame," by R. Murray Gilchrist; "The Cardinal's Snuff-Box," by Henry Harland; "Robert Orange," by John Oliver Hobbes; "Quisanté," by Anthony Hope; "A Master of Craft," by W. W. Jacobs; "Sons of the Morning," by Eden Phillpotts; "Love and Mr. Lewisham," by H. G. Wells; "A Gift from the Grave," by Edith Wharton; "The West End," by Percy White.

It is noteworthy that in the first list the third, sixth, and eighth books are by Americans; while in the second list the third, fourth, sixth, seventh, and tenth are by Americans, and the ninth is by a Canadian. In the third list, the first, sixth, and eleventh books are from American authors.

THE TURK AS A POET.

THE poetry of the Ottoman empire has been little known to the nations of the West, and few Giaours would probably credit the unspeakable Turk with the inclination or the ability to sing to the muse in harmonious numbers. Yet the history of Turkish poetry goes back to an early period of the Mohammedan era. For the first time an attempt has been made, by Mr. E. J. W. Gibb, a British writer, to give a critical and historical setting to this literature. The *London Academy* (October 27) remarks that this work, which is entitled "A History of Ottoman Poetry," will doubtless become the standard English authority upon this subject. It says:

"Of the Turkish poets in this first volume, but a few possess such force of genius as can recommend itself in English guise. The earliest of these is Sultán Valed, a mystical poet, of whom we may take a brief specimen. Valed tells a legend, how God said to Moses that He was ill, and Moses had not come nigh Him. Moses asks His meaning, and God replied that a saint of His has been ill upon earth:

How is it thou never hast gone to see him there?
Never asked his plight, nor said, "How dost thou fare?"
That I'm other than My saint, O deem not thou!
Whoso seeth him, he hath seen Me likewise;
Whoso asks for him hath asked for Me likewise.
See thou Me in him, and him in Me thou'lt see
Ask of Me from him, and ask of him for Me!

Valed seems to us a purely intellectual poet, but one whose insight justifies his reputation. For the highest honors of poetry he needs the addition of that ardor which he conspicuously lacks. He is, so to speak, a half-Dante, or, rather, a half-Wordsworth, with the imaginative and emotional sides excised. But as a gnomic poet, let us rate him not meanly.

"Then, however, comes a dreary sequence. Romance rumbling like a hay-wagon, ingeniously contorted *ghazels* and *rubais*, a hymn on the Prophet's nativity which is how different from that 'Nativity' hymn of Milton, Burhán and Ashiq, Ahmedí and Suleymán—let them all pass by. Let us come to a true poet—Sheykhi, author of the romance, 'Khusrev and Shírin.' Take the passage describing Khusrev's discovery of Shírin bathing. We have been fain to alter some words and lines marred by Mr. Gibb's worst affectations of diction and awkwardnesses of expression, that so beautiful a passage might not lose more than was inevitable:

Advancing softly, sudden did he sight
That Moon within the water shining bright.
And what a Moon! the world-illuming sun
More splendid were if 'neath her shade he won.
From mid the fount effulgence flasheth forth;
The fount laves her, she laves in light the earth.
Her violet locks spread o'er her roses were,
As she combed out her hyacinthine hair.

Her body made the pond a treasure-cist,
O'er which her coil'd locks seemed to twine and twist,
Her hand had pushed those writhing snakes away,
As saying: "Hence! a charm here holdeth sway!"
For, raving wildly when it saw her ear,
She'd bound the water with her curling hair;
As frenzied 'twere and furious of spright,
She had enchained and fettered it outright.
So showed her crystal frame with spray bestrewn,
As through a pearl-gemmed veil of reed the moon.

When shone that Moon before the Prince's gaze
The Prince became the sun—with fire ablaze.

For chase or pastime all his force was o'er,
He bit upon his finger, wildered sore.
Unwitting of his gaze, the jasmine-breast,
(For o'er her narcissus did her jacinth rest).
When passed the murky cloud from her sun-face,
That beauty looked, and saw there full of grace
A paradise-bird an eagle-wing upon,
A Cypress become flagstaff for the sun.
That Fount of Radiance for her shame and fright
Did tremble like the Moon on water bright.
Nor other help could find that Moon most fair
Than round her she should cast her flowing hair.
She wrapped her in her loosened hair straightway,
She veiled with the darksome night the day.

Even in its extravagances this description has strong affinity to the luxuriant Elizabethan writers. Perhaps it is this which incited Mr. Gibb to such horrors as 'the sugar-dulce Shírin,' and 'did lave amene.' So does he deal with the zealot-poet, Nesími, who was flayed alive for over-bold proclamation of the Súfí mysteries. And truly his language reads blasphemously to the uninitiate. He applies the language of the Ottoman Bible—the Koran—to the Beloved, without stint or measure:

O censor, cast thy rosary and praying-rug afar from thee,
And gaze on yonder curl and mole, and see what snare and grain are they.
And, again:

Curl and cheek of thine stand there, the Lord ascended on the Throne;
Thou whose eyebrow is the Kaaba-niche, whose eye the preacher here.
Bare the Secret of thine ambergris-diffusing locks is laid,
Come is God's own Spirit, abrogate are cross and monkish gear.
Gabriel hath revealed the Scripture on the tablet of thy Form,
Thou whose beauty is the Word of God; a wondrous thing is here!
O Nesími, since thy rival is thy love, to wit, is God,
One are wrath and grace, and one likewise thy rival and thy dear.

"Such style is not unique, for a Persian poet has said, 'The lifting of her eyebrow is my Lord.' Through the strangeness of Turkish theological forms one can feel a fierce blast of ardor, altogether poetic. These three—Valed, Sheykhi, and Nesími—in their different ways bear to us the stamp of power, and give us hope that subsequent volumes will disclose a richer record than we can truthfully say is exhibited in these early periods of dulness or artifice. But it is a curious and novel literature, worth Mr. Gibb's searching and painstaking history."

NOTES.

"CARMEN" with a real bull-fight, is the latest operatic innovation. It is said that at Bayonne the audience waited with feverish excitement through the first, second, and third acts, occasionally breaking out into cries of "El toro!" The Escamillo of the day not being able to face the bull and sing at the same time, a professional toreador was employed, and he succeeded in butchering the bull in such a satisfactory manner that the climax in the death of *Carmen* was hardly noticed.

SOME one who objects to figures appearing in the text of Tolstoy's "Resurrection" in such cases as "She was already 27," suggests that in the future one of Tennyson's celebrated poems may appear in this dress:

"½ lea., ½ lea.,
½ lea., onward,
Into the valley of death
Rode the 600."

THIS year has been a veritable *anno santo*, for the *London Weekly Register* calls attention to the fact that April saw the sixth centenary of Dante Alighieri and the first centenary of William Cowper; on May 1, the second centenary of John Dryden was celebrated; August witnessed the six hundredth anniversary of the death of Guido Cavalcanti and the second hundredth of the birth of James Thomson; and, to complete the list, last October the fifth centenary of the death of Geoffrey Chaucer was observed with fitting honors in London.

RATHER humorous is the history of the growth of an authoress, as traced by the *Indianapolis Press*:

"Exhibit A—'The Doings of Doris,' by Mrs. George Prunes.
"Exhibit B—'The Story of Gladys,' by Mrs. Henrietta L. Prunes, author of 'The Doings of Doris.'

"Exhibit C—'Just Two in All the World,' by Henrietta Lemon Prunes, author of 'The Doing of Doris,' etc.

"Exhibit D—'A Woman of Resource,' by Henrietta Lemon, author of 'The Doings of Doris,' 'The Story of Gladys,' 'Just Two in All the World,' etc.

"Poor George!"

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE STRENGTH OF A MAN.

HOW shall a man's strength be accurately gaged so as to admit of fair comparison with that of another man, giving no undue preponderance to one particular muscle or set of muscles? Mr. F. A. Kaiser, who writes on the subject in *Science and Industry*, tells us that in the system now accepted as standard the strengths of the more important muscles are determined by direct tests. Thus, that of the back is tested as shown in Fig. 1, the knees being kept straight, so that all the work is done



FIG. 1.—TESTING BACK.



FIG. 2.—TESTING LEGS.

by the muscles of the back. The legs are tested as in Fig. 2, and the upper arms as in Figs. 3 and 4, the body being lifted by a push in the former case and by a pull in the latter. The strength of the forearm is ascertained by gripping with the hand a spring dynamometer as shown in Fig. 5. The following table, given by the writer, shows the average strength of a man in each of these cases, and also gives the result of an actual test on

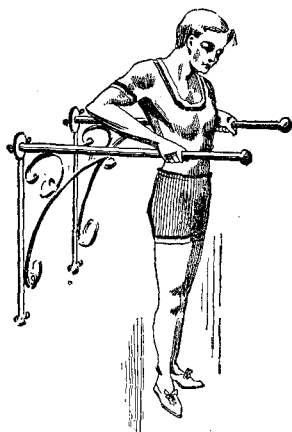


FIG. 3.—TESTING ARMS, PUSH.

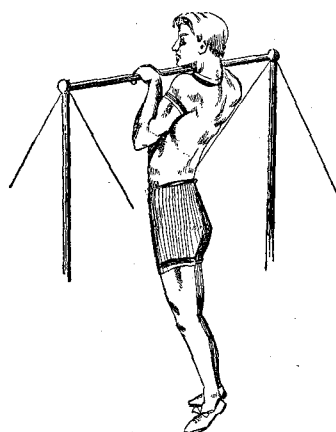


FIG. 4.—TESTING ARMS, PULL.

a man twenty-two years old, weighing 147 pounds, and 5 feet 10 inches tall, who is here called "John Smith":

	Average pounds.	John Smith, pounds.	Average kilograms.	John Smith, kilograms.
Strength of lungs.....	.....	.....	13.00	18.00
Back lift (Fig. 1)	313.1	425.3	142.00	192.90
Leg lift (Fig. 2)	377.0	850.2	171.00	385.60
Push up (Fig. 3); average number times, 5.7; John Smith, 10	.....	.....	93.24	153.18
Pull up (Fig. 4); average number times, 8.3; John Smith, 13	.....	.....	.....	.....
Right forearm (Fig. 5)	94.8	118.6	43.00	53.80
Left forearm (Fig. 5)	88.0	105.0	40.00	47.60
Total strength.....	.....	.....	502.24	851.08

Says Mr. Kaiser:

"The first column shows the strength in pounds of an average man of John Smith's stature. The second column shows John

Smith's strength in pounds, while the third and fourth show the same in kilograms. The final score is obtained by adding to the other items one tenth the weight (66.6 kilograms) multiplied by the sum of the push-up and pull-up scores.

"It will be seen that this system of tests, tho it takes into account mere strength, does not consider a man's endurance, which, together with strength, make up his ability to do work. It is evident from the great leg power shown by Smith that he could do his best work in carrying weights up a stairway."

The writer next asks:

"What is the 'horse-power' of the average man? First, let us define horse-power. When Boulton and Watts, about 1800, were first selling steam-engines, they assumed a rate so that purchasers who wished to substitute steam for horses should not be disappointed. They therefore rated as 1 horse-power any engine that could, at any moment, perform the work of a very strong horse. Since, however, such an engine can work hour after hour without stopping, which a horse can not, it is plain that a 1 horse-power engine can do much more work than one such horse. At the same time, the horses that they used as standards were the very heavy English dray-horses, that were much stronger than the average. . . . As a rough approximation, we may say that the useful daily net work of a horse is about 10,000,000 foot-pounds.

"An average man, pulling a load along a level, by a rope over his shoulder, can do in ten hours about one sixth as much work as a horse. In raising his own weight up a stairway or ladder, a man can do 2,088,000 foot-pounds of work per day, which is equivalent to raising one ton about 1,000 feet, or about one fifth as much work as a horse will do in the same time. Assuming that the man weighs one tenth as much as the horse, either of these tests shows a man to be nearly twice as strong as a horse, in proportion to weight. In carrying a weight up a stairway or ladder, as in carrying shingles from the ground to a roof, he can do only 400,000 foot-pounds of work in ten hours, equal to raising 1 ton 200 feet.

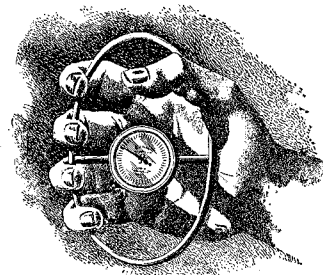


FIG. 5.—TESTING FOREARM, GRIP.

"When turning a crank, such as on a grindstone or derrick, a man can do 1,300,000 foot-pounds in a day; that is, he can raise 1,300,000 pounds 1 foot, or a ton 650 feet, in 10 hours. This calculation, of course, ignores friction in the machine. On a treadwheel a laborer will do 1,400,000 foot-pounds per day—rather more than with a crank. A man hammering will do about 480,000 foot-pounds per day, equal to raising a ton 240 feet. A laborer standing still can barely sustain 100 pounds by a rope over his shoulder and thence passing horizontally over a pulley. He can not push horizontally at the height of his shoulders with more than about 30 pounds force.

"A man walking horizontally, carrying only his own weight, in 10 hours will transport an equivalent of 25,300,000 pounds 1 foot. Traveling with a burden, however, he can transport only 5,670,000 pounds 1 foot.

"Since a man's best performance, both in raising a load vertically and in transporting it horizontally, is made when he carries only his own weight, it is evident that man wasn't intended to 'work.'"

American Engines in Africa.—"The award of contracts to American firms for engineering works in Egypt, South Africa, and Uganda is stirring up a hornet's nest in England, and the responsible officials are roundly denounced for not giving preference to British manufactures," says *The Engineering News*. "One London newspaper satirically remarks: 'The battles of El Teb, Tel-el-Kebir, Abu Klea, Atbara, and Omdurman were fought, apparently, merely to open a new field for American trade,' and refers indignantly to 'the propensity of some colonies to buy anywhere but in England.' On the other hand, the government officers who are the subject of this criticism reply that they place contracts with American firms because they can obtain lower prices and more prompt delivery. It would be reversing the whole colonial policy of England for the

administrative officers to carry on colonial business with the fostering of British trade as their main motive. On the contrary, the first duty of these officers is to their stockholders, in the case of a private company, or the people of the colony in the case of a governmental work. They have no right to place additional burdens upon the taxpayers, or sacrifice the income of the stockholders for the sake of helping British manufacturers. If the latter can offer as good terms as their rivals, they will naturally be preferred; but the idea that British colonial possessions exist to be exploited for the benefit of the mother country was effectively settled by the American Revolution, and is not likely to be reinstated at the present day as a feature of British governmental policy."

ELECTRIC-LIGHT BATHS.

THE following account of the electric-light bath, which, altho an American invention, seems to have made more rapid progress abroad than in this country, is given by Van der Osten in the Berlin periodical, *Die Frau*. In view of the astonishing strides that "nature cures" have made in all other directions, the conclusions of the writer, that "in the coming century the knowledge of the healing influences of light will become widespread and lead to its use in various forms as recognized factors of the healing art," do not seem unreasonable.

Mr. Van der Osten says:

"There are two kinds of electric-light baths: the incandescent and the arc-light bath. The former is like a vapor bath in producing perspiration and promoting reaction; but its effects are better, as it does not affect the heart or cause the least excitement, but produces a very pleasurable feeling. Taken at regular intervals, it is the preferable form of bath as a preventive, the most agreeable means of reducing flesh, and the best for beautifying the complexion and giving nourishment to the body. But the arc-light bath has a more specific value than the incandescent-light bath, as it contains a great number of chemical rays of light.

"By means of its richness in violet rays, the arc light exercises a soothing influence, purifies the blood, and possesses in a still greater degree than the incandescent light the power of destroying injurious microbes, arresting the process of decay, and killing germs of disease. It excites nervous activity and builds up those most important factors for health and strength, the red corpuscles of the blood."

The curative power of light in general, both on the mind and body, the writer admonishes us, must not be forgotten. All animals receive more oxygen and give out more carbonic acid in the light, and warmth and electricity have a similar function. The electric-light bath is described as a small cabinet whose side walls are formed of mirrors, so that the light is reflected in all directions, and the bather sits surrounded by a sea of light. This bath was the discovery of Mrs. J. H. Kellogg, wife of Dr. Kellogg, of Battle Creek, Mich. Its introduction into Germany is due to Dr. Gebhardt, who saw it at the World's Fair in Chicago. In America the electric-light bath is used only as an agreeable form of warm bath; but Dr. Gebhardt became convinced of its curative properties and was led to the discovery of the arc-light bath, in which the physiological influence of the rays have a particular power. He made various experiments on living animals, which he inoculated with bacilli, and those which were placed in the closet-apparatus recovered without injury, while those which remained in darkness died.

The first of these cabinets was introduced by him into Berlin. Later institutions were erected in several other German cities as well as in Paris and St. Petersburg, all of which have been equipped by Dr. Gebhardt. The mother institution is located in Carlsbad. Every normal man, continues Mr. Van der Osten, has fifty million red blood-corpuscles, while the anemic has but three or four million. The arc-light bath seems to have a powerful influence on the coloring matter of the blood, as it has been found to effect very great improvement in cases of chlorosis. It

is also very valuable in preparing delicate subjects with low temperature to take the various forms of water cure, arousing appetite and imparting ability to sleep.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

AGAIN M. DE BLOCH ON WAR.

CERTAIN critics were of the opinion that the hostilities in South Africa had put an end to M. Bloch and his assertions of the impossibility of future warfare. Not so. He returns to the attack and confutes his adversaries out of their own mouths, demonstrating, to his own satisfaction at least, that the results of the Transvaal war substantiate all his own contentions. In an extract from his forthcoming book printed in the *Revue Scientifique* (October 27), he writes as follows:

"In this unprecedented war for which modern armaments are preparing, the conclusions to be drawn from all the authorities on military science are in accord with the results of the Transvaal war; they are, that if the war is to bring about in a short space of time the results for which it is waged, it will also cause such losses that no existing army would be able to support them.

"We may then foresee the adoption of tactics that will have for their object the reduction of losses down to the level of those of past wars, or perhaps even below this. But these tactics will prolong beyond measure the duration of the war, and altho sickness and hunger would affect the armies, their economic resources would fail before they had become exhausted, and peace would have to be made even tho the situation should not be changed by its means.

"I hope to convince you that it is not sufficient to say, as you do now, 'We ought not to make war,' but, 'We can not make war.' Chance surprises and skill will play almost no part in future wars, in the presence of the millions of men, equally well armed and organized, who will confront one another. What, then, is certain? Indescribable confusion in our whole economic life, catastrophes in commerce and industry, the dissolution of all social bonds, indescribable misery, suffered not only by all the combatants, but also by the women, children, and old people abandoned by them. These conclusions impose themselves upon us absolutely. The new arms fire rapidly and carry far; but economic trouble is propagated even more rapidly and extends even further. We can understand how military men and diplomats have not gone sufficiently deeply into such a complex question; but have they the right to speak of war as they did at The Hague, without studying it more thoroughly?

"The life of the modern nations represents a more complicated lot of machinery than a watch. War will disturb all this machinery; it will stop its movement. Not only will this be the case in places invaded by the enemy, but also in localities situated far from the seat of war.

"In our time of railroads, of telegraphs, of telephones, of steam-engines, of factories, of public finance, every disturbance of this kind is transmitted to a great distance with surprising rapidity and force."

M. Bloch then goes on to substantiate his position by statistics. We shall have to be content with recapitulating the heads under which he groups them. He points out, first, that the naval part of a great war involves the interruption of all communication by sea. Commerce must stop unless vast sums be spent for its protection, involving a rise of prices beyond the resources of all but the wealthy. For England, he says, this consideration is vital; for France it is of great importance. As for Germany, Admiral Werner states that a war with Russia could last but a few weeks if imports of wheat should be stopped. The author next takes up the food question in general, and shows that for most countries war means starvation. Not only this, but owing to general conscription, the interruption of communication, the diminution of exports and imports, and the falling-off in the demand for all products except those of prime necessity, there must be a stoppage of industry from which everybody would suffer except the farmers, who as a class are diminishing in relative numbers. All this can not but bring about financial troubles, the gravity

of which is sufficiently indicated by the fact that the mere rumor of a war between two of the great powers sometimes causes a panic. Besides all this, the cost of the military operations themselves is almost beyond calculation. M. Bloch believes that the war in South Africa has demonstrated this beyond doubt. He says:

"In the Transvaal war, the English forces for nine months were always four to ten times larger than those of the Boers, yet they gained not a single victory. . . . This war shows that the interruption of communications, partizan warfare, and defense by means of intrenchments will give to all the operations of future wars the distinctive character noted by General Von der Goltz [who asserts that, in future, wars will always end by the total destruction of one belligerent, or the exhaustion of both]."

War, therefore, means economic pauperization for the nations that engage in it, and for their individual members, resulting in the formation of an immense proletarian class; and this influence will extend, owing to the close industrial bonds that now connect one country with another, to lands where the sound of cannon was not even heard. One of the most striking lessons drawn from the Transvaal war by M. Bloch is the demonstration, as he believes it to be, that a modern army can not be regularly provisioned. Cardinal Richelieu, even in his time, asserted that more armies had perished from hunger and from lack of discipline than from the attacks of their enemies. This, says M. Bloch, has become more and more true until at the present time it may almost be said that starvation is the ultimate fate of every army that escapes annihilation by its foes.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

IS THE LITTLE TOE DISAPPEARING?

THIS question is answered in the affirmative by an editorial writer in the *Atlanta Journal-Record of Medicine*, who is convinced that when our remote descendants play "This little pig went to market" with their babies, the little pig that "cried 'wee! wee!'" will have to be omitted. The little toe, he says, is degenerate and must go. After quoting numerous cases where organs once indispensable have disappeared in the march of progress, such as the hairy coat of our simian ancestors, and noting others that are fast going, such as the vermiform appendix, he goes on to say:

"The application of these facts of more or less general acceptance lies in a portion of the body which must have undergone change commensurate with the abridgment of function—the feet, or more properly the toes. The feet of the horse, the cow, and other even- and odd-toed animals have undergone great alteration to establish the balance between organ and function which must needs be adjusted in working out the great principle of design.

"To apply the same theory of pedal evolution to man is a short and perfectly legitimate step forward.

"Man must have lost very early the prehensile power of the toes. In fact Lombroso regards the persistence of this quality as a reach back to the primitive type.

"When with improved instruments of offense and defense man was able to prevail in the struggle for existence against savage and predatory animals, the necessity for his taking 'to the tall timber' when pursued by them was rare, and hence the grasping power of the toes disappeared along with his hair and his climbing muscles. Then, too, he began to wear foot-gear, the forerunner of the modern boot. It would be an interesting study to follow the development of foot covering from the sandal to the present form which conventionality, backed by very unanatomical shoemakers, assumes to dictate. But it is not germane to our purpose further than to note that the boot has become tighter as civilization has advanced. The effect of this has been a widening separation of the analogy between the hands and the feet, once very close. The movements of the toes are curtailed by resting on a more or less inelastic sole, and are further hampered by the lateral constriction of the shoe. The law of parsimony

in nature, ably assisted by modern Crispins, is tending to eliminate the least effective and most exposed digit. Gnarled with corns, incurved, warped, with rudimentary nail or none at all, can it be doubted that man is losing his little toe? Who in these Procrustean days of shoes can 'show up' an extremity that could call forth that burst of admiration, 'Thy feet are beautiful upon the hills, O Benjamin! Thy feet are beautiful.' Unless the signs of the times be misread, or there be a saving reversion to the original type, the man of the future will be a three- or four-toed animal, and perhaps that singular affection ainhum is to be interpreted as a *tour de force* of nature to abbreviate the course of a slowly acting law. The little toe is degenerate and must die."

ENCOURAGEMENT OF INTELLECTUAL PRODUCTION.

WE encourage material production—the work of men's hands—in every possible way. We protect the product as property. The work of a man's brain, tho more important in every way, whether it be mechanical invention or artistic creation, we seem rather to frown upon, and the product is treated by the law only as an inferior kind of property. So says M. G. Pesce in a recent paper read before the International Inventors' Congress at Paris, and printed in the *Revue Scientifique* (October 27). He has some remedies to propose, and the congress has planned to take measures to carry them out. Says M. Pesce:

"In the presence of the numberless difficulties, physical and moral, that inventors constantly meet with, we can not but accord them a tribute of deep and sincere admiration for the indomitable energy and perseverance with which these men of faith, these intellectual martyrs, strive to surmount and conquer the obstacles that ceaselessly appear in their path. At the same time, we can not help feeling a certain astonishment at finding how slightly they are protected by law.

"Not only does the law generally accord to them with the utmost reluctance an insufficient and ineffective protection, but it imposes on them such prohibitive conditions that one is tempted to ask whether legislators have realized the importance of intellectual property, seeing that they have given it so slight a part in the distribution of legal favors, instead of according it the rights that are due to it.

"There are those, we know, who go so far as to contest the rights of the inventor in his own invention and those of the author in his own work; as if the fruits of the intellect did not constitute a form of property more legitimate and more incontestable than the fruits of the earth—a form of property whose protection should be assured in the same degree as that of ordinary property, which 'no matter how impure may be its source, is guaranteed by the rigorous application of the penal laws,' as our distinguished president, M. Claude Coubin, observed in his recent address. . . . On the other hand, there are those who assert that the title to intellectual property is of higher validity than that to ordinary property, being of purer and more personal source."

The degree of protection now enjoyed by intellectual property, M. Pesce asserts, is still insufficient and incomplete. Ordinary property is held in perpetuity; intellectual property for only a stated period. This, says the writer, is a 'crying injustice.' In some countries copyright is already granted in perpetuity, and the period has steadily increased of late years. There is no reason whatever, M. Pesce thinks, why the right to a book or an invention should ever terminate, any more than the right to a piece of land or its produce. M. Pesce acknowledges, however, that the title to all property should ultimately revert to the state, and apparently he would have this reversion, in the case of intellectual property, take place at the death of the author or inventor, to form part of a "revenue-yielding public domain." Other means by which he would encourage intellectual creation are the establishment of societies for the development of new inventions, which should give financial aid to the struggling in-

ventor, the founding of international factories, workshops, and laboratories as adjuncts to these societies, the opening of permanent expositions or museums of new inventions, and the formation of an international committee of inventors' associations which should have charge of the work of carrying out all these projects practically. The Congress of Inventors' Associations, before which M. Pesce read this paper, unanimously approved his plans and instructed its executive committee to study the ways and means for their realization.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A COLLECTION OF MOSQUITOES.

TOWARD the end of 1898 a committee was appointed jointly by Joseph Chamberlain (the English Colonial Secretary) and the Royal Society to supervise the scientific investigation of malaria; and, in view of the connection of mosquitoes with the disease, an effort was made to obtain exact knowledge of the different species of mosquitoes and allied insects in the various tropical colonies. Acting on this suggestion, says *The Times* (London), Mr. Chamberlain at once issued a circular despatch to the governors of all the crown colonies, requesting them to take the necessary steps to have such collections made and sent to the Natural History Museum for examination and classification of the specimens. The result is thus described by the same paper:

As a result of these measures, considerably over 3,000 specimens of mosquitoes have, we learn, been received at Cromwell-road up to the present from various quarters, and collections are still coming in almost every week. . . . The combined collections contain a large number of species, the majority belonging to the genus *Culex*. Mr. Theobald at present has completed the genus *Anopheles*, which has been hopelessly convicted of being the medium by which the malaria parasite is transmitted from person to person. The genus is represented in the museum by twenty-two species, ten of which are new to science. The *Anopheles*, unlike the comparatively innocuous *Culex*, does not appear to have a wide distribution in regard to species, altho the genus is world-wide. One of the greatest distances between any two localities for the same species is Formosa and the Straits Settlements. A long series sent by Mr. Wray from the Straits Settlements contained sixty-six *Anopheles* and seventy-two *Culex*, the former being remarkable for their great variation both in color and in size; whereas all the other specimens of the genus received appear very constant in color and a very wide distribution. Thus one species has been sent from the following widely separated localities: Japan, Formosa, Hongkong, Malay peninsula, India, South and West Africa, North and South America, West Indies, and Gibraltar. As many of the species are very obscure, photographs of the wings and drawings of various parts are being prepared, and complete figures of the majority of species will also be given in the proposed monograph. The collection and preservation of these tiny and very delicate insects are a most difficult matter, involving unwearied patience and extreme care. The fact that most of the collections have arrived at the museum from remote parts of the world in fair condition says much for the zeal and care with which the gentlemen concerned have endeavored to carry out the wishes of the Colonial Secretary in this important investigation."

Resistance of Germs to Cold.—The experiments of Dr. Allan Macfadyen and Mr. Sydney Rowland, which demonstrated that the temperature of liquid air has no appreciable effect upon the vitality of microorganisms, have already been noted in these columns. Even when exposed for one week to this temperature (about -190°C.) germs live and thrive. The same writers now report, according to *The British Medical Journal*, that they have been able to test the effect of a temperature as low as that of liquid hydrogen on bacterial life. Says *Science*, in giving an abstract of their work: "As the approximate temperature of the air may be taken as 300° absolute, and liquid air as 80° absolute, hydrogen as 21° absolute, the ratio of these temperatures roughly is respectively as 15 : 4 : 1. In other words the temperature of liquid hydrogen is about one

quarter that of liquid air, just as that of liquid air is about one quarter of that of the average mean temperature. In subjecting bacteria, therefore, to the temperature of liquid hydrogen, the experimenters place them under conditions which, in severity of temperature, are as far removed from those of liquid air as are those of liquid air from that of the average summer temperature." The specimens of bacteria used include the germs of typhus, diphtheria, anthrax, cholera, and other well-known bacilli. "These organisms in broth culture were sealed in thin glass tubes and introduced directly into liquid hydrogen contained in a vacuum-jacketed vessel immersed in liquid air. Under these conditions they were exposed to a temperature of about -250°C. for ten hours. At the end of the experiment the tubes were opened, and the contents examined microscopically and by culture. The results were entirely negative as regards any alteration in appearance or in vigor of growth of the microorganisms. It would appear, therefore, that an exposure for ten hours to a temperature of about -250°C. has no appreciable effect on the vitality of microorganisms. Dr. Macfadyen and Mr. Rowland hope in a future communication to extend their observation upon the influence of the temperature of liquid hydrogen on vital phenomena, and to discuss their bearing upon problems of vitality."

No More Torpedo-Boats.—"A definite decision not to build any more torpedo-boat destroyers or torpedo-boats has been reported by the naval authorities," says *The Marine Review*; "and unless Congress should direct to the contrary, this policy will be adhered to during the present administration of the Navy Department. In directing the board of construction to prepare a program of naval increase for the next fiscal year, the Secretary of the Navy suggested that there be no provision for torpedo craft. This suggestion led to considerable discussion in the board as to the utility and practicability of destroyers and torpedo-boats, and there appeared to be an almost general sentiment that there was little to gain and much to lose in their construction. From the technical standpoint it was shown that these vessels deteriorated very rapidly when not in service, and that their enforced idleness during the winter months had a ruinous effect on hull and machinery. From the standpoint of their usefulness as war machines, there was a surprising unanimity of opinion in the board that torpedo-boats were largely experimental and that they had never demonstrated what had been claimed for them. Some of the members of the board expressed the belief that torpedo craft were more troublesome than useful in hostile operations and could just as well be dispensed with; even where an American fleet was operating against an enemy's naval forces to which a strong torpedo-boat flotilla was attached. While no more definite information as to the views expressed by members of the board on the subject is obtainable, it is known that there was a cordial indorsement of the views of the department proper that no more vessels of that type should be constructed."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"GREAT results are expected," says *Electricity*, "from a new discovery of a M. De Gall, inspector of forests at Lamur, France, according to a despatch received at the State Department from Vice-Consul General Hanauer at Frankfort, Germany. The new invention is a method of producing a wood impervious to water and acids alike, and a perfect electrical non-conductor. That is accomplished by means of dry distillation and high pressure which prevents the escape of developing gases and reduces the wood to a hard body of the character of coal, yet without a trace of the organic structure of that mineral. This new body, tho hard, can be shaped and polished at will."

THE following curious list of ways in which fire may be caused is abstracted from an English exchange by *The Railway and Engineering Review*: "In one instance, where some waste, which had been used with mineral oil, had been thrown into a safe place, an insect crawled through it, and then, carrying some pieces of the oily fiber sticking to his body, made his way to the gas jet. The cotton fibers which adhered to him caught fire, and he dropped blazing to the floor, setting the building on fire. In another case, a quantity of waste was supposed to have been ignited by an electric spark which passed from a belt running close to it to some conducting substance through the cotton, which it ignited on its way, as sparks of frictional electricity can very easily do. In two cases destructive fires are said to have been caused by water. In one of these a flood caused the water to rise high enough in a factory to reach a pile of iron filings. The filings, on contact with the water, oxidized so rapidly that they became intensely heated, and then set fire to the neighboring woodwork, and the building was destroyed. In the other case, the water from the engines, during a fire, found its way into a shed containing quicklime, and the heat generated by the slacking of the lime set fire to the shed, and this to other buildings. Glass globes, which act as lenses, often cause fires, and it has been recently claimed, on high authority, so it is stated, that the convex glasses used in pavement lights are dangerous, and should be abandoned in favor of lights with flat tops."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH CONGRESS.

THE congress of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in session in Providence on November 15 and 16, gave its attention to some subjects of wide interest, and its discussions have therefore attracted more notice than has been usual in late years. The theme of war and Christianity was discussed from opposite standpoints by Captain A. T. Mahan, one of the greatest living apologists of sea power, and Mr. Ernest H. Crosby, the Christian Socialist. The question of greater stringency in divorce, and of prayers for the dead were among the other subjects of discussion. Perhaps the topic that occasioned most debate was that of Christian Science. The speech of Dr. Donald, rector of Trinity Church, Boston, was a surprise to many. He said in part (we quote from the *Boston Evening Transcript*, November 14, including in brackets some evident omissions made by the reporter):

"We can quite understand how one who knows of Christian Science only through the book of 'Science and Health' could regard it a truly impossible system either of healing or of religion; but, on the other hand, one who lives among Christian Scientists, who knows something of them as an organic body, who knows something of them as citizens in a great city's life, is obliged to look upon them and to take them very differently from what he would if his knowledge of them came only from so mysterious and puzzling a book as 'Science and Health.'"

"Now, accepting every word that has been said to-night, I want to speak solely of two propositions. The first of them is this: That if Christian Scientists, are without resort to drugs, healing what a sufferer believes to be disease, then we are all to rejoice; not to rejoice in that, it seems to me, would be flagrant, outright diabolism, for so long as any sufferer anywhere in the whole great world can be relieved of pain, and would be relieved of disease by any method whatsoever, every one of us ought to rejoice. Now the question comes, Is Christian Science as a matter of demonstrable fact without the use of drugs curing what you and I call disease? And the answer is an unqualified yes. And if to believe that without the use of drugs diseases can be cured by Christian Scientists [is to be a Christian Scientist], then I am a Christian Scientist."

"But, on the other hand, if to believe that Christian Scientists can without the aid of drugs cure all diseases [is not to be a Christian Scientist], then I am not a Christian Scientist in any sense of the word, because, as a matter also of demonstrable fact, the Christian Scientist shares with the mental healer, with the suggestionist, with the faith-curer, and with the relics of the saints, a power which is so mysterious that of it all intelligent and reasonable people have to say, 'We know nothing whatsoever about it.' And the question thereby comes again, Does Christian Science do that which mental healing can [not] do, which Lourdes can [not] do, which the relics of the saints can [not] do, and our answer to that question is no. It only does what those other forms of the exercise of this mysterious power perform, and it can claim no monopoly in the face of history either past or present of healing men's diseases without the aid of drugs."

"Is Christian Science leading men out of the darkness of unbelief into the light of God? Is Christian Science leading men out of dreadful wickedness into cleanly living? Yes, it is; there can be no doubt about that. You and I know too many Christian Scientists whose lives are cleansed, who are living near to God. I think that any man who disputes that fact has closed his eyes to what is spiritual in the community. No, my friends, we are not afraid of Christian Science. We are not afraid to praise it. We are not afraid to acknowledge all that it is doing; but we are afraid, afraid by virtue of all we have known of God in Jesus Christ, who works upon us by the Spirit, to combine our fortunes with evident peril to a church that makes it impossible for us to bow our knees in love and adoration of Christ, the Savior of the world."

The *Brooklyn Eagle* (November 14) thus comments upon this discussion:

"A good many Episcopalians will draw a long breath when they read that the opening session of their church congress at Providence was devoted to a discussion of Christian Science. This most conservative religious body is certainly moving when it meets in a Methodist auditorium, on the ground that it is more convenient than any Episcopal church in the city, and begins work with a serious and thorough consideration of a matter which most members of its communion regard as a fad or a humbug. The Providence discussion was no mere general denunciation and warning of churchmen against the illusions of the new sect. On the contrary, the first paper was by Theodore F. Seward, an advocate who declared that Christian Science was a 'return to the spiritual ideas of Jesus Christ and an adaptation of Christianity to modern conditions.' Naturally, the other speakers did not agree to that proposition, but they listened to it. Dr. Huntington characterized Christian Science as 'a bundle of thin abstractions,' and Dean Polk declared that it was identical with mental suggestion and hypnotism, which will relieve nervous disease, but is useless where there is any organic difficulty. Then a lawyer talked about it from his point of view, and characterized deaths under Christian-Science treatment as manslaughter."

The *Providence Journal* (October 19) comments as follows on the general features of the congress:

"The range of topics treated was wide; wide, too, were the differences of opinion developed. The congress, it should be borne in mind, is not an official body. It does not presume to interpret the mind of the church. It has no direct bearing upon canonical legislature. It does not speak with the weight of a pastoral letter. Its purpose is to provide for a free exchange of views among churchmen. This is in itself a great good. Even those addresses most repugnant to the views commonly held are not without their value. Independence is not to be despised because it sometimes leads unbalanced persons into vagaries. Such meetings as these, therefore, can not fail to stimulate the intellectual and the moral life of the community and also to keep the church itself from falling into conventional habits of thought fatal to true growth."

DIVORCE OF UNIVERSITY THEOLOGY AND THE CHURCH IN GERMANY.

IT has often been noted that theological scholarship in Germany, as elsewhere, is, as the phrase runs, in advance of the congregations, and even of the older school of pastors, whose university and seminary studies represent the faith and scholarship of an earlier period. In America most of the "heretics," such as Professors Briggs, Henry Preserved Smith, McGiffert, and Mitchell, have been teachers in the seminaries. In Germany this appears to be even more the case; so much so in fact that it is commonly said that almost every chair in the German Protestant theological faculties is held by a man in sympathy with Harnack, if not even more radical than he. This gulf between church and seminary is emphasized in a recent article by Dr. Krüger, professor of church history in the University of Giessen. His words, quoted by the *New York Independent* (November 8) are as follows:

"First and foremost, I openly confess that I regard my own work as an academic teacher as unchurchly. It is unchurchly also in this sense, that when I am engaged in my researches I never dream of asking if my results are or are not pleasing to the church, or if she regards her interests as damaged by these results or by the methods that are employed in these investigations. I can not exactly say that her feelings in this matter have absolutely no influence on me, but I never allow such considerations to have even the slightest influence on my work. Indeed, I am inclined to go even further, and I regard this as the main matter—namely, that I consider the real work of the academic teacher to consist in something that at first sight must

frighten the church. Our real work consists, first of all, in the calling to endanger souls."

Professor Krüger further declares that university theology "is bound to destroy the traditional and inherited view of the theological student, with the object of building up on these ruins a structure that is reared by scientific methods and materials," and he adds:

"No religious conception or idea, whether it be found in the Bible or in the Confessions, can claim to be absolutely authoritative for all times, and consequently not for our age. It is the calling of theological professors intentionally to shake their hearers in their *naïf* faith, to lead them into doubt, and there are those who on this dangerous way are lost. Hence it is our task to endanger souls."

As might be presumed, this plea for the emancipation of university theology from that of the church at large—which, as *The Independent* points out, has been an absolute divorce since the "Apostolicum Controversy" six years ago, when it was proposed to drop the Apostles' Creed as no longer in harmony with the results of theological scholarship—has produced a great stir among the conservative members of the clergy and laity. So great has been the outcry, says *The Independent*, that the Government has thought it best to appoint a number of conservative men "to liberal faculties where they are not wanted by the other members," as in the faculties of Bonn, Marburg, Tübingen, and elsewhere.

RELIGIOUS UNREST IN INDIA.

MANY signs point to the conclusion that India's long period of religious stagnation is past. Under the universal formalism and apparent rigidity, recent observers discern a veritable ground-swell of religious activity. An American missionary, the Rev. Arthur H. Ewing, writing from Lodiana, in the Punjab, classifies these movements under two heads: first, Hindu reform movements; second, Mohammedan unrest and Sikh revival. This seething, tho partly hidden, activity is generally attributed partly to the impact of Western civilization upon the ancient customs and beliefs of Hindustan, partly to an epochal awakening of the race which would perhaps have occurred in any event. Mr. Ewing, who writes in the *New York Evangelist* (October 4), confines himself to the work of the Brahmo-Somaj. He says:

"The Brahmo-Somaj was the first reform movement to appear in modern India. It took its rise from Rājā Rammohun Roy, whose activity began early in this century. A fierce opponent of idolatry and caste, he rejected all the later literature, cared little about even the Vedas, but gave special attention to the philosophical treatises attached to the various Vedas, called Upanishads. But not even to the Upanishads did he tie his faith. His spirit was eclectic, and the principle upon which he took his stand was that which still dominates the organization, viz.: 'No book and no system contains all of truth, and therefore the mind is to be kept open to receive it from any and every quarter.' Tho severe controversy has from time to time shaken the organization, this principle has been adhered to, and the leaders to-day emphatically assert that the value of any sacred book or of any religious teacher is, in the last analysis, determined by their respective usefulness in guiding to spiritual truth."

The present leader of the Brahmo-Somaj, Mr. P. C. Mozoomdar, of Calcutta, embodies so many Christian ideas in his eclectic system of faith that he is often claimed as a Christian by the zealous evangelical missionaries. Mr. Ewing closes with the following tribute to this interesting religious body:

"Altho the organization has its weaklings and its hypocrites, the men I have known best are of a high type, men who lay great stress upon spiritual life and are sincere in their attempts to follow the light. The Brahmo-Somaj has often proven to be a half-way house to Christianity. Their spiritual nomenclature is al-

most precisely that of the Christian, and their religious services approximate ours. They have prepared a form of service, and great emphasis is laid upon preaching. It is, therefore, not to be wondered at that men trained with them often become Christians, and the Aryas can not be blamed for thinking that they are very close to the Christians and taunting them with it. This Somaj is soon to have its Punjab College. Sirdar Gur Dyal Singh, who died two years ago, left Rs. 800,000 as an endowment. He, as his name indicates, was a Sikh chief, but found his religious affiliations with the Brahmos. It is not without interest to note that two prominent Indian Christians, one a professor in the Lahore government college, and another a lawyer, are among the trustees of this \$266,000 college fund, as this fact illustrates clearly that the Brahmo, fiercely assaulted as he is by Aryas and orthodox Hindus, finds his friends among the Christians. No Christian doubts the ultimate outcome of the Brahmo-Somaj movement. Its work is a distinct contribution to the work of Christian missions, for the overthrow of caste, idolatry, and bigoted adherence to the things of former days is the immediate need."

FUTURE OF THE CHINESE MISSIONARIES.

IN view of the present state of China, the question has more than once been asked, "Shall the Christian missions be abandoned?" Mr. Charles Denby, formerly minister to China and a member of the Philippine commission, who writes in *The Forum* (October), argues for the missionaries and the continuance of their work. He writes:

"In the beginning we must recognize the undoubted fact that the Catholic powers—the Pope, Spain, Italy, and especially France—will never consent that the Catholic missionaries shall be driven out of China. Their interests there are immense. There are twenty-eight Catholic bishops in the empire, of whom three are in the province of Chihli. There are vast establishments over the country with schools, colleges, and asylums. Curiously, the Catholics have not gone into medical or surgical work, but they fill all other fields, covering industrial schools, carpenter and other shops, and all the forms of labor. The great cathedral at Peking was built mostly by the native Christians. The wealth of the church is enormous. The chief religious societies, the Jesuits, Benedictines, Augustines, Christian Brothers, Lazarists, and Franciscans are found at many places. You can not turn the dial of progress back. You can not revoke all the treaties. You can not undo the work of three centuries. If the continental Catholic remains in China, his Protestant colleague will go thither. It is not in human nature to stand back and see others occupying fields of danger or of venture, and it is not in Christian nature to disregard the divine command to go into the world and teach all nations.

"The subject transcends the scope of human laws. It is the same 'higher law' which was preached by Seward and his associates prior to 1861. No American law forbids the going of any citizens abroad; and if China should admit them into her territory, no administration in this country would dare to order them not to go thither, even if it had the power to do so. From a governmental point of view the suggestion of exclusion is impracticable of execution. If the merchant may sell his wares in China, the missionary may sell his tracts and Bibles. Happily we do not recognize any religion in our Constitution. Fortunately the religious wars which have devastated the earth are unknown here. It would not be wise to precipitate one. Let assumed truth go forth to meet assumed error. Let the peaceful battle of the ages go on. Let modern arts, commerce, and inventions follow in the wake of self-devoted religious teaching. It can not be that the serious disturbances we have witnessed were caused by antagonism to men and women whose lives are devoted mainly to charity. The hurly-burly of the riot overtook the missionary because he was a foreigner, not because he was a religious teacher. It was racial feeling, such as exists in this country against the negro—the feeling which raged so recently in New Orleans, New York, and Akron.

"Whether or not missionary work should be circumscribed in its extent must be left to the great societies which have it in charge. From my experience I would advise that care and pru-

dence be exercised in selecting locations for missionaries. In many localities there would not, probably, for a generation to come be any danger of destruction. In others the danger is patent. It is impossible for our Government to station soldiers all over China to protect its people. It can only demand redress when wrongs are perpetrated, and that it has always faithfully done. The spirit of adventure, which takes no account except of the letter of the Scriptural injunction, should be restrained. In some cases missionaries have defied the advice of consuls, and have gone into the most dangerous localities. There should be reason in all things. Riots occur and pass like summer clouds, and all races are eminently recuperative. A few years will obliterate the marks of the recent outrages; but let not the patient, gentle, persistent labors of decades be brought to naught."

IS THERE TO BE COMMUNION BETWEEN THE EPISCOPAL AND GREEK CHURCHES?

EVER since the beginning of the great Tractarian movement in Oxford early in the century under Pusey and Newman, there has been a trend of the Church of England and its sister church in this country toward the ritual and beliefs prevailing in England before the Reformation, at any rate to the modified Catholic usage of the time of Henry VIII. and the early years of Edward VI. In spite of much opposition, this trend has been steady, until, as we have lately pointed out, more than half the parishes in England are now dominated in more or less degree by what are called "Catholic principles." The autonomous and

national theory of the Anglican Church is so similar to that of the Orthodox Eastern churches of Greece, Russia, and the Orient, which claim to have been from apostolic times independent of the Latin Church and its head, the Pope, that it is not surprising to find an increasing disposition to fraternity between the Anglican and Eastern communions.

A recent event in a Western State is of more than ordinary significance, both as an evidence of how far a large portion of the Episcopal Church has progressed toward Catholic usage, and as an indication of a possibly approaching intercommunion between these churches of the East and West. At the consecration of the Rt. Reverend Dr. Reginald Heber Weller as coadjutor bishop of Fond du Lac, in which seven bishops of the Episcopal Church took part, the ceremonies are said to have exceeded in splendor of ritual anything seen in the Anglican communion since the Reformation, and the function was made additionally notable by the presence of the Russian Greek Bishop of the Aleutian Islands, who came all the way from San Francisco by the consent of the Holy Synod of Russia. Still further significance was added by the presence of Bishop Kozlowski, the head of the Old Catholic denomination in the United States. The following account of the ceremonies, which have attracted a large amount of comment, both favorable and unfavorable, in the church papers, is taken from *The Living Church* (November 17):

"The 'Marche Pontificale,' by Lemmens, was played as the long line passed silently through the front entrance, up the nave



BISHOPS OF THE EPISCOPAL, OLD CATHOLIC, AND RUSSO-GREEK CHURCHES WHO ASSISTED AT THE CONSECRATION OF RT. REV. DR. WELLER.

- | | | |
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| 1. The Rt. Rev. Charles Chapman Grafton, D.D.,
Bishop of Fond du Lac. | 5. The Rt. Rev. G. Mott Williams, D.D., Bishop
of Marquette. | 9. The Rt. Rev. Arthur L. Williams, D.D., Bishop
Coadjutor of Nebraska. |
| 2. The Rt. Rev. Isaac Lea Nicholson, D.D., Bishop
of Milwaukee. | 6. The Rt. Rev. Reginald Heber Weller, Jr.,
Bishop Coadjutor of Fond du Lac. | 10. Rev. Father Sebastian, Chaplain to the Rus-
sian Bishop. |
| 3. The Rt. Rev. Charles Palmerston Anderson,
D.D., Bishop Coadjutor of Chicago. | 7. The Rt. Rev. Joseph Marshall Francis, D.D.,
Bishop of Indiana. | 11. Rev. Father John Kochuroff, Chaplain to the
Russian Bishop. |
| 4. The Rt. Rev. A. Kozlowski, Polish-Catholic
Bishop. | 8. The Rt. Rev. William E. McLaren, D.D., D.C.L.,
Bishop of Chicago. | 12. The Rt. Rev. Tikhon, Russian Bishop of the
Aleutian Islands. |

into the choir, and, without the slightest confusion, filed into their places. A thurifer with censer, and the bearer of an incense-boat, a crucifer, and the Rev. J. M. Raker, assistant master of ceremonies, preceded the vested choir, and these in turn were followed by other thurifers; the clergy, with banner-carriers interspersed among the ranks; acolytes; the archdeacons; the deputy registrar, Rev. S. R. S. Gray; the attending presbyters of the bishop-elect, being his father, the Rev. R. H. Weller, of Jacksonville, Fla., and the Rev. B. T. Rogers, of Fond du Lac; the bishops, in order, the bishop of Fond du Lac, consecrator, preceded by his chaplain bearing the pastoral staff. The Anglican bishops and Bishop Kozlowski were all vested in copes and miters, while the Russian prelate wore the peculiar habit of the Eastern bishops. The Russian bishop was honored by being seated upon the episcopal throne. The procession presented a most dignified appearance.

"After the singing of the introit, the bishop of Fond du Lac began the Order of Holy Communion, the service rendered being that by A. J. Eyre in E-flat. Bishop Anderson was epistoler, after which were sung the gradual appointed and a sequence. During the latter, the altar was censed, and a procession headed by acolytes and thurifers moved to the gate of the choir, where the Gospel was intoned by the bishop of Milwaukee. . . . After the sermon, the bishop-elect was presented for consecration. The promise of conformity was made by the bishop-elect kneeling, and the Litany was sung by the bishop-coadjutor of Nebraska. After the examination, the bishop-elect retired, that he might be 'vested with the rest of the episcopal habit,' during which period Gounod's anthem, 'Lovely Appear Over the Mountain' was sung, after which he reappeared, vested in a cope of cloth of gold, the gift of the clergy of the diocese. The *Veni Creator* followed as appointed. At the consecration the seven Anglican bishops (only) united in the Laying on of Hands, repeating the words in concert. Following the delivery of the Bible, the bishop-elect was anointed with oil, and the episcopal ring and the pectoral cross were conferred upon him. He then received the kiss of peace from his senior consecrator, and in turn bestowed the kiss upon the two bishops assisting. Psalm 133, 'Behold how good and joyful a thing it is, brethren, to dwell together in unity,' followed. At the offertory the ceremonial use of incense followed the historic Western practise. After censing the altar, the bishops were each censed in turn, first those at the altar, afterward the Russian bishop on the throne and the bishops in the choir, individually; then the priests on either side collectively, and afterward the congregation. . . . A line of four acolytes with processional lights, three thurifers, and four more acolytes with lights, passed before the sanctuary rail before the *Sursum Corda*; and at each of the three strokes of the Sanctus bell incense was used, as also at the *Benedictus*, the communion, and the festival *Te Deum*, which followed the celebration. Before the latter, and after the benediction, the miter was placed upon the head of the newly consecrated bishop, and accompanied by the two assisting consecrators he passed down the full length of the nave, blessing the people of the congregation, who fell upon their knees as he passed."

Bishop Tikhon is quoted as saying after this event: "My visit is in behalf of unity. I came with the consent of the Holy Synod in Russia. The two communions are coming closer and closer together, and all that I have seen to-day is stronger evidence of the coming unity of the two churches. I will ever pray that this may be."

The Living Church (November 17), which is the leading organ of the "Catholic" or High Church party, makes the following comment upon the occasion:

"'Use your influence,' said the Russian Bishop Tikhon at the consecration of Bishop Weller, 'to have the opening service of general convention at San Francisco modeled on the lines of this service to-day. It will have great weight with the Holy Synod of Russia.'"

"Oh, for a statesmanship in this church broad enough to rise above petty considerations and to mold the official functions of the whole church on those lines which our Catholic heritage would suggest as appropriate! The function at Fond du Lac was one that was perfectly loyal to the Book of Common Prayer and to the best Catholic tradition. Certainly if there had been

'Romeward' tendencies—if it had 'aped' Rome—no one would have perceived it so quickly as the Russian bishop, for nowhere is there greater bitterness against Rome and against all that pertains to the Roman system, than throughout the Eastern communion. If the service had impressed the Rt. Rev. prelate as *Roman* in tendency he would undoubtedly have resented being drawn into it. When, therefore, he expressed his delight with the function, and his desire in the interest of Catholic unity that it should be the model for the opening service of general convention, is it not clear that our own popular Romophobia as applied to such a function is but the narrowest prejudice? We who are so prone to charge narrow insularity against Englishmen in general: may we not perhaps be suffering ourselves from beam-in-the-eye?"

On the other hand *The Churchman* (conservative Prot. Episc.), charges that the bishops taking part in the ceremony have "made themselves aiders and abettors of ritual anarchy in the American church," and it particular refers to "the general osculation, of which our prayer-book is happily innocent."

MORE ABOUT PROFESSOR HILPRECHT'S DISCOVERIES AT NIPPUR.

STUDENTS of the Old Testament, particularly the higher critics, will await with great interest the deciphering of the library of 20,000 or more tablets lately found by Professor Hilprecht in the ruins of the great temple of ancient Nippur, in Babylonia. *Biblia* remarks that it may be the most important archeological discovery since the finding of the Rosetta stone in Egypt, with its Greek copy of the Egyptian inscription on its sides, which enabled scientists to work out the key to the cipher in which the Egyptians wrote most of their tomb records. Says *Biblia* (October):

"The tablets treat of literary and historical matters prior to 2250 B.C., or long antedating the career of Abraham. The light thus thrown on the early history of Southern Asia will, of course, have an important bearing on the earlier chapters of Genesis. But it will do still more. It will probably help to clear up the obscure early history of the supposed dispersion of primitive man from the alleged birthplace of the race in Asia, and so it may aid in settling the still open question of whether mankind sprang from one stock or was the product of evolutionary processes taking place simultaneously in different parts of the earth. The latter is the newer theory. Coincidences in the history of race development are now held by many to prove not necessarily a common origin and communication of tendencies, but simply the orderly march of uniform law throughout the world. Not only biblical, but evolutionary and social science will therefore eagerly await and welcome any light that Professor Hilprecht's find may throw into the dark corners of the past."

Biblia gives the following account of some discoveries made public since our last article:

"From among six hundred fragments of writings, Professor Hilprecht has obtained knowledge of the first king known to man—En-shag-shur-ana, lord of Kengi, now known as Babylonia, who reigned about 6500 B.C. Kengi was harassed by Kish, a neighboring city and kingdom. En-shag-shur-ana marched against Kish and defeated its ruler, and the spoil of this expedition, the tablets tell, was presented to the temple of Bel in Nippur. But later the rulers of Kish took Kengi, for it is found that one of them, Ur-Shulpauddu, made offering in the temple of Nippur."

"The greatest, however, of all the rulers of this dim and shadowy age was Lugalzaggisi, who appears to have been a veritable Alexander. He was the son of Haran, mentioned in Genesis xii. 4. It is contended by many biblical students that many of the facts in Genesis, reciting an invasion of the Mediterranean seaboard from the Persian Gulf, were improbable. But the tablets show that the invader was Lugalzaggisi, who ruled in 4500 B.C. Sargon, who lived 700 years later, also advanced to the Mediterranean. At one time Lugalzaggisi ruled all the then known world. But after a while the Nippur of Lugalzaggisi fell, and a long period intervened before man built again upon the ruins. About thirty feet of accumulated debris represents the age between the fall and the rebuilding by Sargon. One extraordinary feature of the vases bearing records of Lugalzaggisi's greatness is that their interior was hollowed out by machinery, yet civilization to-day assumes machinery to be of a comparatively recent development."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

CHINA AND THE POWERS.

AT Paoting-fu and other places Field-Marshal Waldersee is reported to have executed some really high-placed Chinese mandarins. There is, however, no confirmation of the report, and it is not certain even that, if it be true, the facts will be permitted to reach the Chinese masses, who may be informed that substitutes fell into the hands of the Europeans. "The Chinese problem will yet tax the patience of the public and of our diplomats a great deal," remarks the Berlin *Politische Korrespondenz*. The *Handelsblad* (Amsterdam) says:

"The powers have dallied too long to obtain a quick solution of the Chinese question, which might have been accomplished by coming to an agreement among themselves. But month after month passes and nothing definite is done. The natural result is that Chinese boldness revives, and everything seems to show that the reactionary forces of China are preparing her for further resistance. All sorts of edicts are issued from Singan-fu in the name of the Emperor, and there is little doubt that the anti-foreign element is in power. The examiners for the provincial examinations are chosen from among the most reactionary of literati."

The commanders of the allied troops do not seem to be very desirous to win the Chinese by mild treatment. Letters are being published in the European papers which show that little quarter is given by any of the troops, altho the stories which are told by newspaper correspondents about the troops of nationalities other than their own appear largely exaggerated. Mr. F. J. Haver Droeze, Dutch consul-general at Hongkong, in his official report warns against the "opening up" of China. He writes in the main as follows:

It is doubtful that Central and Southern China will remain peaceful while Europe is practically at war with Northern China. The deep aversion to foreigners which possesses a large part of the people of China must assert itself, and we must reckon with the fact that the lessons of 1895 were not altogether unheeded, for the Chinese are certainly better armed to-day. The wish of the Chinese people is to remain as much as possible free from European influence. It must be admitted that, if the Chinese organize themselves for a determined resistance, it will be difficult to overcome them. Nor is it easy to see what Europe could ultimately gain by a victory. If European methods and European inventions are forced upon the Chinese, the result can only be a very dangerous competition.

The Celestial Empire (Shanghai), referring to the dangerous disturbances in Southern China, points out that even if the rising is due to the efforts of the reform party headed by Kang Yu Wei, it may not be safe to assist the reformers against the Government. It says:

"History may repeat itself. It is not always safe, as the Americans have found in Manila, to enlist rebels on one's side. A government in being is an entity with at least some show of power. A rebel chief is a nobody, in most cases an upstart fighting for his own hand, in all an unproved adventurer whose political power is as elusive as the 'x' of our boyhood's equations."

The Anglo-German agreement still forms the subject of much comment, especially in Great Britain, where the views differ very materially. Thus *The Outlook* (London) declares that the agreement is intended to enable Germany to shelter herself behind British prestige. It says:

"The German Emperor has once more successfully tied his wheelbarrow to the back of the British wagon. In this way he has climbed another laborious hill with no trouble to himself. The action of Russia in withdrawing from Peking and redoubling her activity in Manchuria seemed to rob Germany of all the glory in China she had promised herself and prated of. And in truth the mission of Count von Waldersee has not so far justified all the big talk it occasioned. It became necessary, therefore,

for Germany to do something. . . . The agreement is a shadowy document, elegantly phrased to commit nobody to do anything and everybody to do nothing. The real tussle has yet to come."

On the other hand, 'Diplomaticus' writes in *The Westminster Gazette*:

"The Anglo-German agreement is superfluous so far as its ostensible purposes are concerned; its effect on the harmony and mutual confidence of the powers cooperating in China has been gratuitously mischievous; it involves an abandonment of British interests and of the very open door it is designed to serve; finally, the significance attached to it as marking a *rapprochement* between Great Britain and Germany is illusory."

The *Rossya* (St. Petersburg) thinks it will not be easy for Great Britain to obtain solid advantages from the agreement, if it is pointed against Russia. Its editor argues as follows:

"Germany means to indicate that she will not permit the establishment of preponderating British interests in the Yang-tze valley. That is the real gist of the matter. As against Russia, the agreement is of little value, for Russia has a way of backing her diplomacy with the presence of a powerful military force, in comparison with which a British force of 20,000, even if it can be placed in the field, would be insignificant. Germany can hardly be depended upon to assist England. Germany is our nearest neighbor in the West, and she has another neighbor on the other side who is our ally. She would have to pay a dear price for the privilege of pulling the English chestnuts out of the fire. The United States has burned its fingers with the Philippines, and will not enter upon new ventures in a hurry. And France will be quite able to establish herself in South China as we have done in the North, whether England likes it or not."

The Tokyo *Asahi* welcomes the Anglo-German agreement, tho it admits that there is in it an apparent slight for Japan, which has performed the most effective part of the military operations in China. The failure of Great Britain to consult Japan, however, it excuses on the ground of political expediency, it being necessary for British interests to detach Germany from the Russo-French alliance.

Captain Younghusband, in *The National Review*, argues that the only solution of the Chinese problem is the partition of the empire and ruling it through the viceroys. Sir Robert Hart, who has been for nearly forty years at the head of the Chinese Imperial Customs, and who is supposed to be a better authority on Chinese affairs than any other living European, in an article in *The Fortnightly Review* (November) seems to agree with Captain Younghusband that nothing but partition will avert coming peril, unless it be a "miraculous spread of Christianity in its best form." He does not think such a religious triumph can be hoped for, nor does he think that partition is "within the limits of practical politics." In fact he takes a very dark view of the future. He writes:

"It [China] has slept long, as we count sleep; but it is awake at last and its every member is tingling with Chinese feeling—'China for the Chinese and out with the foreigners!' The Boxer movement is doubtless the product of official inspiration, but it has taken hold of the popular imagination and will spread like wildfire all over the length and breadth of the country: it is, in short, a purely patriotic volunteer movement, and its object is to strengthen China—and for a Chinese program. Its first experience has not been altogether a success as regards the attainment through strength of proposed ends—the rooting up of foreign cults and the ejection of foreigners, but it is not a failure in respect of the feeler it put out—will volunteering work?—or as an experiment that would test ways and means and guide future choice: it has proved how to a man the people will respond to the call, and it has further demonstrated that the swords and spears to which the prudent official mind confined the initiated will not suffice, but must be supplemented or replaced by Mauser rifles and Krupp guns: the Boxer patriot of the future will possess the best weapons money can buy, and then the 'Yellow Peril' will be beyond ignoring.

"The words 'imperil the world's future' will doubtless pro-

voke a laugh—well, let them do so, but let them stand! Twenty millions or more of Boxers armed, drilled, disciplined, and animated by patriotic—if mistaken—motives, will make residence in China impossible for foreigners, will take back from foreigners everything foreigners have taken from China, will pay off old grudges with interest, and will carry the Chinese flag and Chinese arms into many a place that even fancy will not suggest to-day, thus preparing for the future upheavals and disasters never even dreamt of. In fifty years' time there will be millions of Boxers in serried ranks and war's panoply at the call of the Chinese Government: there is not the slightest doubt of that! And if the Chinese Government continues to exist, it will encourage—and it will be quite right to encourage, uphold, and develop this national Chinese movement: it bodes no good for the rest of the world, but China will be acting within its right and will carry through the national program! Nothing but partition—a difficult and unlikely international settlement, or a miraculous spread of Christianity in its best form—a not impossible, but scarcely to be hoped for, religious triumph, will defer, will avert this result: is either the one or the other within the limits of practical politics or practical propagandism? I fear not! And if not, what? Then the lawlessness of the present uprising must be condoned and the Manchu dynasty supported: to this end it will be made to 'lose face' as little as possible—but trade in arms will not cease, and our sons and grandsons will reap the whirlwind."

Sir Robert, in his account of the siege of the legations in Peking, attributes that siege to the action of the allied fleets (the American fleet alone refusing to participate) in taking the Taku forts. Up to that time, the legations had none but Boxers, armed with swords and spears only, to contend with; afterward they had the imperial troops to fight, armed with rifles and cannon.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FOREIGN VIEWS OF OUR ELECTIONS.

THE American correspondents of most European papers had prepared their readers for the reelection of President McKinley, so the result was not unexpected. *The Westminster Gazette* (London) is one of the few British papers that express sorrow because Bryan was defeated. "He represented some purely democratic principles," argues that paper, "and he spoke in the name of the millions of people who are convinced that the rule of capitalists and trusts is dangerous." *The Speaker*, another Liberal paper, takes somewhat the same view, asserting that the chief impression conveyed by the result is that the man is the slave of the dollar. It quotes the following lines from Emerson as applying to-day:

"Tis the day of the chattel,
Web to weave and corn to grind;
Things are in the saddle,
And ride mankind."

The majority of British papers are highly pleased, as they regard the President's reelection a guaranty that an anti-British policy will not be pursued. *The Standard* (London) says:

"By virtue of the acts of the McKinley Administration, the United States is a world power already, and claims equality of commercial opportunities with other civilized countries in any part of the universe yet to undergo political transformation, while it asserts a special oversight over such developments as may occur in the South American continent. Englishmen have every reason to be satisfied that this should be so, for with Mr. McKinley and the Republicans there is a much clearer prospect of strengthened amity and of common purpose than there would have been with Mr. Bryan and the Democrats."

The Scotsman (Edinburgh) excuses President McKinley's apparent lapses on this score prior to the elections. It says:

"The charge of friendliness with Britain is in the eyes of certain classes of American voters—the Irish and, at the present moment, the Germans—the most damaging accusation that can be brought against an Administration. Mr. McKinley and his supporters had to avoid saying or doing anything that would outrage the susceptibilities and confirm the suspicions of the

people who think that American patriotism is best testified by twisting the tail of the British lion. Now that the election is over, there should be no difficulty on the part of decent American politicians in acknowledging that it is to the honor and credit of the Government to have established an 'entente,' and to have worked in cordial cooperation, with the power which is at once the nearest of kin and the best customer of the great republic."

"Great Britain no less than the United States will benefit from the continuance in the Presidency of Mr. McKinley," remarks *Money*, a financial paper, "for Mr. Bryan had given many evidences of a rabid Anglophobia." But *The Saturday Review*, which has all along preached that President McKinley's friendship for Great Britain is somewhat on the "gold-brick" order, doubts that England is wise in rejoicing so publicly over the victory of the Republican Party. It argues in the main as follows:

The result of the elections was easy to predict, for the Republican Party is the party of gold, not in the currency sense alone. British papers unfortunately do not present American affairs



KHAKI IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN: "Why, Mr. President, what are you getting out of your khaki in such a hurry for?"

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY: "You'd do the same if you were in my place. I should lose my election if I were seen in it."

MR. C.: "That's funny—I won mine *with* khaki."

PRESIDENT MCK.: "Yes—but they've had more time to think about it over here."

LORD S.: "I'd like to get out of mine—it's beastly uncomfortable and it doesn't suit me a bit."

—*Westminster Gazette.*

fairly to their readers. There is hardly a single London daily paper whose correspondent successfully endeavors to give both sides of the Presidential contest, or indeed any aspect of any political question in the States beyond that in which it presents itself to the mercantile community of New York, or certain political coteries in Washington. There is much to be said for the view that American politics are not worth the attention of the British public, but, if their mysteries are to be unveiled, we have a right to ask that we should be admitted to know what affects the millions who dwell west of New York. But that is exactly what our hierophants deny us. The Administration has to consider all parties, and Great Britain must not expect too much. We may expect perhaps just as much as we receive from any other great power and no more, and indeed there is nothing in such an attitude that we have any right to resent. It is the good folks who are always trying to make us believe that we shall get a great deal more who are the unconscious promoters of ill-feeling. Our recent policy has gained nothing in China, where the United States took a line frankly egoistical; we have certainly gained nothing in the Mediterranean by wounding the pride of Spain, and if the American Government took no steps on behalf of the Transvaal, we admit that they behaved like every other power in the world and for the same reasons. Whatever we have gained by the presence of Mr. Hay at the State Department may be lost in the event of his departure; it is a purely 'personal asset.'"

The Germans seem to attach most importance to the fact that

a second term promises a continuance of the policy which has been pursued. "For this reason we must be pleased with McKinley's reelection, as the lesser of two evils," says the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin). The *Berlin Tageblatt* says:

"We hope that President McKinley may solve the questions which are outstanding between the United States and Germany. We know well enough that he is no friend of Germany, but we note with satisfaction that the relations between the two countries have of late improved. The thing that is most needed now is the solution of the question of commercial treaties. We hope there will be sufficient good will on both sides to prevent friction."

The *Independance Belge* (Brussels) thinks that the result of the elections will soon become apparent in the Philippines. It says:

"It is easy to see that with the victory of imperialism, the great republic can no longer be asked to protect the weak, for it will, like Great Britain, endeavor to place the yoke of the conqueror upon feeble nations. The result will soon become apparent. In the Philippines, where the rebels had promised to accept an armistice in case Bryan was elected, the struggle will be revived with renewed vigor and cruelty. The Americans will throw thousands upon thousands of soldiers into this abyss, just as Great Britain is sacrificing her best battalions in South Africa. In Cuba, the struggle will be no less troublesome, though perhaps less bloody, since the Americans obstinately refuse the promised independence."

The *Handelsblad* (Amsterdam) thinks it is very natural that the English jingoes should rejoice in what they consider a victory of the American jingoes. The Denver correspondent of this paper nevertheless says:

"The desire for untrammelled freedom, and even for the overthrow of existing conditions, is as strong in the United States as elsewhere. But I believe those to be right who declare that the twentieth century will not witness anything like the great French revolution, but that greater stability will be established, chiefly by the preponderance of trade interests. For the great mass of people, the Bryan movement is only a repetition of the Debs movement, though somewhat less violent. Social development is progressing in the United States, and nothing so reactionary as the success of a revolutionary movement need be feared."

The *Journal des Débats* expresses a very general opinion when it says that, had Bryan been elected, the Democrats would hardly have treated the Filipinos more leniently than the Republicans treat them. As for the supposed pro-British sentiment, it may be assumed that the United States Government will do what seems best for the United States, and there is no fear of wild adventures for the sake of Great Britain.

In Canada, as well as in England, some papers hint that Lord Salisbury's open rejoicing over the result of our elections may force the Administration to be less demonstrative in its professions of friendship for Great Britain. "The latest of Lord Salisbury's blazing indiscretions," says the *Winnipeg Tribune*, "is his public rejoicing over the victory of the Republicans in the American Presidential election. A man is fortunate when events afford him food for cheerful reflection, but it is not always well for prime ministers, when discussing international affairs, to think even cheerful thoughts aloud." In the *Toronto Sun*, Prof. Goldwin Smith writes:

"Lord Salisbury can not help feeling that between the plutocracy represented by himself and the plutocracy represented by McKinley there is a bond far more important than their common preference for a gold standard. There is, in fact, a tacit alliance, while both plutocracies feel that their interest lies in cultivation of the imperialist and militarist spirit, in the increase of armaments, and in the diversion of national aspirations from internal improvements to aggrandizement in war. Lord Salisbury admits that 'we,' that is to say, he and Lord Beaconsfield, laid the money of England on the wrong horse in backing Turkey. He may possibly find, after the next Presidential election, that he has again failed to bet upon the winner."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

CRETAN AMBITIONS.

PRINCE GEORGE of Greece, the governor of Crete under the nominal suzerainty of the Sultan, has gone on a tour among the European governments. He wishes to be freed altogether from the shadowy authority of the Sultan, and he evidently aims at independence. But he does not appear to have chosen well his time. The *Politische Korrespondenz* (Berlin) says:

"Even at courts where the prince, thanks to his personal connections, will be welcome, there is at present little intention to further his object. The principle of *all* the powers is at present that the *status quo* in the Orient must not be disturbed; hence a complete removal of Turkish authority is not desirable. The condition of the island is at present satisfactory, with the exception of some financial troubles. The fulfilment of mere political ideals would, if granted to the Cretans, arouse much jealousy in the Balkans. Prince George will do well if he curbs his impatience and that of his people, and if he has some regard for the needs of Europe as a whole."

The *Vossische Zeitung* thinks there may be a plan to obtain now the annexation of Crete to Greece. But the *Freie Presse* (Vienna) believes that Greece, herself in financial troubles, would not like to saddle herself with the Cretan debt. If Crete is nominally independent, she will be sufficiently under Greek influence to satisfy the purpose of the Greek court. The *Malumat* (Constantinople), the Sultan's organ, is certain that Greek intrigues are behind this new Cretan agitation; but it doubts that Prince George will have any success. The *Viedomosti* (St. Petersburg) holds similar opinions. It says, in the main:

The relations between Russia and Turkey have of late become very friendly. Russia can not afford to be a mere spectator while the Germans are getting the sympathies of the Turks at no cost to themselves, and are converting Asiatic Turkey into a German colony. Now, the wound which the European powers inflicted upon Turkey by making the son of the King of Greece governor of Turkey has not yet healed. Germany did not scruple to disturb the European concert by withdrawing her ships and troops from Crete. Already the Turks are pleased to find that Germany again refuses to interfere in the Cretan affair. The part which Germany plays in Turkey really belongs to Russia. British, Austrian, and German intrigue have made the Turk suspicious of Russia. We must not arouse this suspicion still further by fostering the plans of Prince George and his Cretans.

The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) accuses both Greeks and Cretans of gross ingratitude. "The Greeks courted a war with Turkey," says that paper, "in which, as we know, they failed grievously. Yet they were given all the advantages of the victor. But it is too much to expect that Europe should again endanger her own peace on their account."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

The Carlist Movement in Spain.—Since the 27th of October, several partizans of Don Carlos, the pretender to the Spanish throne, have been attempting to start an insurrection in his favor, and a few small bodies of armed men are keeping up a desultory fight in two or three mountainous districts of Northern Spain. These risings have been considered sufficiently serious to justify the temporary suspension of all constitutional guaranties throughout the peninsula. The sudden reappearance of Carlism, after having lain dormant for a quarter of a century, has been the subject of lively discussion by Spanish public men and the press. *El Imparcial* (Madrid), speaking of the consequences of the possible triumph of Carlism, devotes much space to the tremendous increase of the army it would entail, with its heavy burdens of taxation and debt. It then continues:

"We do not now refer to the passive mass of the people, upon whom the numerous classes of Carlism would be foisted; nor to the increase of clerical exactions based upon old accounts and a

larger indemnity for ecclesiastical property already sold; nor to the recognition of the Carlist debt, which would become that of the state; nor to the greater isolation of Spain, as regards other nations, due to the reaction of modern society against archaic institutions and religious intolerance. Each of these aspects deserves a special amplification; but one alone, that of militarism, more than suffices to demonstrate the incompatibility of Carlism with modern Spain."

SOCIALISM AND PRACTICAL POLITICS.

MANY people will watch with interest to see what the Social-Democratic Party will do during the next session of the German Reichstag. That it will violently attack the Chinese policy of the Government is certain. At the Mayence party congress a resolution was adopted which reads to the following effect:

The war in China is a capitalist war, and its sole object is the subjugation and exploitation of the Chinese people. Such a policy demoralizes the conquerors and provokes continual rebellion among the subjugated. Moreover, it causes jealousies among the powers, and sows the seeds of international conflict which must needs arrest the march of progress and civilization. As the enemy of all oppression the Social-Democratic Party protests against the policy of pillage and conquest, for we believe that no one has the right to spread modern civilization except by precept and example.

It is not likely that the Socialists will be able seriously to affect the foreign policy of the Government; but they will doubtless begin the new century with the exercise of real power, as they intend to take an active part in legislation. Prof. Hans Delbrück, in his *Preussische Jahrbücher*, expresses himself in the main as follows:

The Socialist Party, considering the number of votes it controls, is the strongest party, and it is the only one capable of further development. The other parties have become petrified. The Conservatives have long since ceased to gather in congress, and the National-Liberals followed suit. The gatherings of the Centrists are as inane as parliamentary sittings. The only congresses worth noticing are those of the Socialists. The latter have made up their minds to nominate candidates even for the Prussian Landtag, despite the unfavorable conditions under which the elections for that body take place. There can be no harm in the presence of a few Socialists in the Prussian parliament. Radicalism is necessary in the body politic, and it will do less harm in parliament than out of it.

Of course the Socialists continue to attack the foreign policy of the Government. That is the way of parliamentarism. The opposition follows the principle that everything the Government does must be reviled. Gladstone, who was a master of this sort of thing, demanded in the eighties that England should evacuate Egypt. He never dreamed of acting in accordance with his anti-election speeches when he came into power. At Mayence, Herr Singer calmly said that the Socialists would tell the world, when they came into power, what foreign policy they meant to adopt. As regards economic and commercial questions, they mean to drop their policy of uncompromising opposition, and this is a matter of great importance. If the Government is able to obtain a majority for its commercial treaties, then it will be a matter of small importance how the Socialists vote. But it is quite possible that their assistance will be needed. The anti-patriotic attitude of the Socialist need not worry any one. History teaches that in war time the patriotic party is always strongest. We see this again in England. The Transvaal war undoubtedly is not free from condemnation on moral grounds, yet the British people gathered around the flag. Can any one suppose that the Germans, who do not make use of hirelings, but take the rifles themselves, would be less patriotic if necessary? To talk against militarism in times of peace may serve the purposes of the political agitator. If war is really upon us, such agitation vanishes. The Socialists have been forced to admit that, "under certain circumstances," they would fulfil their patriotic duties. What good can their anti-militarist agitation do if they are forced to abandon their uncompromising internationalism for a kind of relative patriotism?

The time when a confirmed Radical can hope to become a member of the German cabinet is probably very distant; but Socialists must be given places in parliamentary committees if they take an active part in parliamentary work, and even the speakership would not be beyond their reach. Theoretically, the question will be raised in the party whether a revolutionist may share in work which tends to strengthen the existing form of Government. Theoretically, M. Millerand, the Socialist French minister of commerce, is attacked for holding a position under the Government. But these attacks seem to have little practical value. "In France, as in Germany, the Socialists represent too large a number of voters to abstain from practical politics," remarks the *Journal des Débats* (Paris); "their constituencies wish to see practical results." But in England, where Socialism is still in its infancy, the revolutionary character of the party is emphasized more strongly. *Justice* (London) is opposed to any alliance with other Radical parties. It says:

"Our ultimate object is the consummation of Social-Democracy, the achievement of the Social revolution; and in the mean time our work is the organization of a definite revolutionary Social-Democratic Party inside and outside of the House of Commons as an instrument for the advancement of our ultimate aim. We do not wish to form an advanced, demi-semi-Socialist-cum-Radical-cum-Labor Party, but a Social-Democratic Party. . . . We have joined with Radicals, Irish Nationalists, and social and political reformers of all kinds in defense of the right of public meeting, for the extension of the franchise, in resisting coercion in Ireland, and for many other objects. In the recent election we have shown our readiness to cooperate with others for an object which we thought to be right. . . . But the election is over now; and we have to remember that the imperialism which we engaged to fight in that contest is only one of the many forms of capitalist domination, and there is no immediate issue before us upon which we are called upon to combine with anybody. Those who agree with us will join our ranks; and an attempt to form a permanent alliance with those who do not agree with us would be useless. Our work now is mainly that of agitation, education, and organization; and we may as well agitate, educate, and organize for Social-Democracy as for anything less."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

The Lutherans and Baptism.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:

The DIGEST of September 29 (page 378) has the following: "The Rev. Dr. Horace L. Singleton . . . makes the statement that prior to the Westminster Confession all of Christendom had believed that infants dying without baptism are damned, but that the Confession took a step forward in asserting that elect infants, even if unbaptized, are saved. . . ." The doctor says: "The Lutheran Church did not rid itself altogether of Roman sacramentalism. Its Augsburg Confession teaches that 'baptism is necessary to salvation.' It condemns all 'who affirm that children are saved without baptism.'"

The doctor will, I am sure, be glad to hear that the Lutheran Church has never taught that "infants dying without baptism are damned."

"Prior to the Westminster Confession," which was formulated and adopted in 1646, Dr. Conrad Dietrich's Catechism of 1613 has the following to say: "If any person despised baptism and thus wantonly deprived himself of the ordinary means of salvation, such contempt would undoubtedly bring damnation upon him. But the children born in the church, who being early overtaken by death are *deprived of baptism without their fault, are not on that account to be regarded as lost*; for it is the purpose of God, who has not bound Himself but us, to the use of the ordinary means, to bestow faith upon them immediately." Therefore Christ does not say: He that believeth not and is *not baptized* shall he damned, but only: He that *believeth not*."

That is what all children in the parochial schools of the Missouri Synod learn to this day.

Luther and Gerhard lived "prior to the Westminster Confession," and what they believed and taught on the subject under consideration can be found in Dr. M. Luther's "Saemmtliche Werke," Erlangen (vol. 59, p. 72; vol. 61, p. 319, etc.), and in J. Gerhard's "Taufe und Abendmahl" (§ 26).

Regarding the correct meaning of the Augsburg Confession, Art. IX., of which Dr. Singleton quotes a part, I would remind him that the article has not "all" but "Anabaptistas." Why? The answer is in the above quotation of Dietrich. For the sake of brevity I refer the doctor to Krauth, "Conservative Reformation" (p. 561 sqq.) for the correct understanding of the assertion that "baptism is necessary to salvation."

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R. M. MATHESON, Barrister, Brandon, Manitoba, says: "I feel it very hard to settle down into the humdrum of life after such a grand journey as we experienced. I had a great time, and am kept busy telling my people about it."

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

The Problem of Asia.—Capt. A. T. Mahan. (Little, Brown & Co., \$2.00.)

The Crime of Christendom.—Daniel S. Gregory, D.D. (Abbey Press, \$1.50.)

The House of Cariboo.—A. Paul Gardiner. (A. P. Gardener, \$1.00.)

Into the Light, etc.—Eben E. Rexford and Helen Francis Huntington. (Mennonite Publishing Co.)

The Last Refuge.—Henry B. Fuller. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., \$1.50.)

The End of the Ages.—William Fishbough. (Continental Publishing Co.)

The White Flame.—Mary A. Cornelius. (Stockham Publishing Co., \$1.25.)

The Business Man's Religion.—Amos R. Wells. (Fleming H. Revell Co., \$0.50.)

Ghost of Rosalys.—Charles L. Moore. (C. L. L. Moore, \$1.00.)

Eccentricities of Genius.—Major J. B. Pond. (G. W. Dillingham Co., \$3.50.)

Poems of Elizabeth Barrett Browning.—Cambridge Ed. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., \$2.00.)

Forward Movements of the Last Half Century. Arthur T. Pierson. (Funk & Wagnalls Co., \$1.50.)

Poetry and Morals.—Rev. Louis Albert Banks, D.D. (Funk and Wagnalls Co., \$1.50.)

Theodore Parker.—John W. Chadwick. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., \$2.00.)

Japanese Notions of European Political Economy.—Tentearo Makato. (John Highlands, \$0.50.)

The Fall of Utopia.—Charles J. Bayne. (Eastern Publishing Co., \$1.00.)

Ione.—Charlotte Crisman Cox. (Eastern Publishing Co.)

The Romance of Gilbert Holmes.—Marshall M. Kirkman. (The World Railway Pub. Co., \$1.50.)

The Princess of Arcady.—Arthur Henry. (Doubleday, Page & Co., \$1.50.)

Historic Towns of the Southern States.—Ed. by Rev. Lyman P. Powell. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, \$3.50.)

L'Aiglon.—Edmond Rostand, translated by Louis N. Parker. (R. H. Russell, \$1.50.)

Australasia.—[The British Empire Series, Vol. iv.] (Funk & Wagnalls Co., \$2.50.)

The Spanish Verb.—Lient. Peter E. Traub. (American Book Co.)

FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Under date of September 11, 1900, Vice and Acting Consul-General Hanauer, of Frankfort, writes as follows:

Indian corn does not mature when planted in Germany and other countries of central and northern Europe. Since 1891, when Europe imported but 23,000,000 bushels of this grain from the United States, its use as cattle feed has steadily grown, and last year's imports from the United States alone aggregated 189,000,000 bushels. Of this, 45,250,000 bushels went to Germany, which country also imports small quantities from Turkey and Rumania. If our exporters were to make energetic efforts to educate the European people to the various uses of Indian corn as a palatable and wholesome article for human food, our exports in corn meal and corn would attain astonishing proportions and become of great benefit to the poor working classes of Europe. A commencement might be made by introducing corn cakes, mush, hominy, corn bread, etc., in the "people's kitchen" of the large cities in Europe, where a cup of coffee can be had for a small sum—here in Frankfort for 5 pfennigs (1¼ cents).

Consul McCook writes from Dawson City, September 17, 1900:

Dawson to-day presents a marked contrast to the Dawson of 1898. Then no one, except possibly the judge on the bench, wore a white shirt. The town was thronged with miners, with packs on their backs, prospecting for gold. The streets were veritable mud-holes. To-day, people dress much as they do in cities of the United States; it

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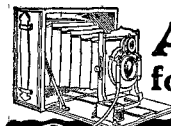
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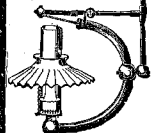
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is unusual to see a man with a pack on his back, and one can walk over the town with polished shoes without getting them soiled.

To one just coming in, Dawson presents no appearance of a mining-town, but seems a thriving commercial center, with rows of splendidly equipped stores, substantial wharves and warehouses, good hotels, and streets lighted with electricity. Electric railroads are promised by New Year's.

There are fewer houses in Dawson for rent at the present time than since it was a tented field, notwithstanding the fact that over \$500,000 has been spent this summer in new buildings. Many new homes are being built—good, substantial frame buildings. Public schools have been opened and are well attended. About October 1, we will have direct communication by telegraph via Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, thus avoiding the delay by steamers carrying the message from Seattle or Vancouver to Skagway.

Dawson is crowded just now, more coming than going. Several hundreds have come back from Nome to make Dawson their future home. Miners' wages are now about \$4 per day.

Under date of September 24 the consul adds:

The output of gold has been increasing, in spite of the fact that the average values of the gravels worked have been steadily declining, the richest mines having been worked first. However, in the mean time the cost of working has been decreasing, which enables properties to be worked that would not have yielded profits in 1897 and 1898. There should be a continued output of from fifteen to twenty millions a year for many years to come, if the expenses of working are further reduced. The main causes for the high cost of working at present are as follows: (1) Combination on the part of merchants and traders to keep up prices. There are in Dawson a great many people who make a business of watching the market, forming corners, and raising prices. It is not uncommon to see the price of staple articles of food double or treble in value within twenty-four hours. (2) High cost of transportation from Skagway to Dawson or by sea and up the Yukon River to Dawson. (3) Bad condition of the roads and consequent excessive freight along the main creeks except on muleback. This prevents the moving of machinery and involves delay. The average rate of freight from Dawson to the mines during this summer, when it was lower than it had ever been before, was from 3 to 15 cents a pound, according to distance, or from \$60 to \$300 per ton. However, the Government is making roads on several of the creeks, and these will afford considerable relief. (4) Unsatisfactory mining regulations, which cause many disputes as to title and heavy cost for settlement. This is due to having regulations here more applicable to other districts, but the Government is now taking steps to reform these matters. (5) A charge of 10 per cent. on the gross output of any claim over \$5,000 per year is made. This, with the miner's license, recording fees, and other government charges, prevents the working of a great many mines. (6) There can be no doubt that gambling has done very much toward retarding the development of the country. (7) As a large part of the ground worked must be thawed, generally with steam, immense quantities of fuel are re-

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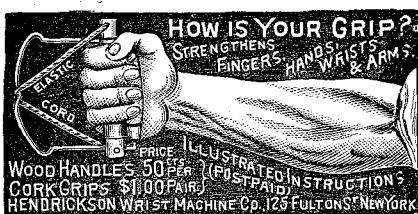
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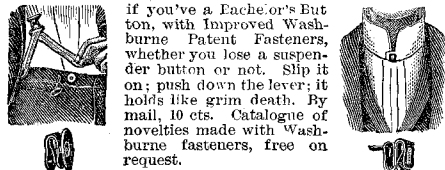
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quired. The hills in the neighborhood of the mines have been denuded of forests, and the cost of fuel is increasing. From \$12 to \$25 per cord is now paid for wood. The remedy for this difficulty will be in building a railroad to the principal creeks, to convey wood and coal from Dawson to the mines.

Considerable capital has come in from England in a tentative way—probably \$3,000,000 or \$4,000,000—and the representatives have stated that their people were prepared to put in any quantity that the conditions would justify. Their experience of the past two years, however, has been discouraging, and a number of them speak of quitting entirely unless changes are brought about that will enable them to handle large areas of gravel cheaply.

There have been no discoveries of copper in the immediate neighborhood. Considerable prospecting is being done near Whitehorse, and good results are claimed. Not much attention has been paid to quartz until lately. A good many reports of discoveries have been made, and some prospecting is being done near Dawson and along the Yukon and its branches farther up. Recently, some valuable placer gold claims have been located in the Stewart River mining district, over 100 miles from Dawson. Several hundred miners participated in a stampede to this district. There is no doubt, now that this Klondike section has been thrown open again by the Government to prospectors, that many new discoveries will be made in the near future.

PERSONALS.

Richard Wagner's Love for Dogs.—The following interesting stories are told of Richard Wagner in the *Staats-Zeitung* by August Wilhelmj, the celebrated violinist:

"Any one who wished to enter the narrow circle of Wagner's friends was compelled to earn that privilege by taking care of a superannuated dog or a crippled canary. I was present when the young Countess Arnim was conducted into the 'Home for Incurables' in which Wagner kept a collection of aged and infirm animals, for distribution among his friends. After making her selection among the inmates, the countess had to sign a paper in which she promised to take the best possible care of the animal as long as it should live, as a return for the services rendered to mankind by animals.

"The last time I was in Baireuth Wagner was hard at work on 'Tristram und Isolde.' One day as he and I were walking together, almost in silence (for even on a stroll his guests seldom ventured to interrupt the current of his thoughts), he suddenly stopped and exclaimed angrily:

"Look! Look there!" He pointed to a boy who was fastening about a large stone one end of a string, the other end of which was tied to a dog's leg. Wagner rushed up to the lad and asked what he was doing.

"Going to drown the dog," said the boy.

"Why?"

"Because he's old and no good. He's half blind."

"How long have you had him?"

"About ten years as a house dog. He used to draw milk and vegetables to market."

"So!" exclaimed Wagner. "And now you won't give this faithful servant food and lodging in his old age. Shame on you!"

"No, we can't be bothered with a sick old dog," answered the yokel, proceeding with his executioner's work. But Wagner seized his arm and said:

"Here is a thaler [about 71 cents]. I will buy the dog. Take yourself off, and remember that you were about to do something shameful. A beast feels the sting of ingratitude as keenly as a man."

"The boy thanked him and went off, blushing a little, but carefully pocketing the coin. The dog

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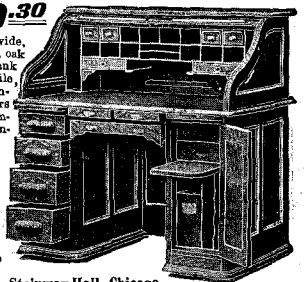
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attempted to follow, but was driven back. Wagner now tried to coax the dog to stay with us, but as he stooped to stroke him the beast bit his hand. Wagner turned pale and uttered a sharp cry of pain, and I raised my cane to chastise the snarling brute. But Wagner stopped me.

"Would you punish him for being true to his old master?" he said.

"We bandaged the injured hand, and, wonderful to relate, when Wagner made a second attempt to caress the dog, the animal, as if conscious of his fault and anxious to make amends, now licked the hand that stroked him. And from that moment Karo, who under Wagner's care soon presented a respectable appearance, was constantly at the master's side. Wagner could not use his right hand for two weeks, and his work suffered seriously in consequence. But no one ever heard him utter a word of complaint, tho usually he was impatient of the slightest annoyance or interruption."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Sir Arthur Sullivan.—Sir Arthur Sullivan, the famous British composer, died suddenly last week in London. His career was intimately connected with that of his collaborator in comic opera, Mr. W. S. Gilbert, and "Gilbert and Sullivan operas" is a designation very familiar to Americans.

Of Sir Arthur many anecdotes are told. Writing in the Philadelphia *Saturday Evening Post* (November 24), Walter Browne, who, as a singer in one of the Gilbert-Sullivan opera companies, was constantly thrown with the composer, gives a few reminiscences which are of interest. His first meeting with Sullivan was under trying circumstances. In 1881, Mr. Browne was engaged to sing *Colonel Caverley* in "Patience." He writes:

"I had been told to go to Mr. D'Oyly Carte's office . . . to meet Mr. Sullivan and have him 'try my voice.' On my arrival, twenty minutes before time, I was ushered into an elegantly furnished room. Mr. Carte was not there, but seated at a piano, humming a plaintive melody, was a man little older than myself, a plump, rosy-cheeked fellow, with black hair, side-whiskers and mustache and dark brown eyes twinkling with kindness and good nature. He stopped singing when I entered and asked me if I wanted to see Mr. Carte.

"I have come to sing to Mr. Sullivan," I replied a little proudly.

"Really!" he said, elevating his bushy eyebrows. "Well, I hope, for your own sake, that you are in good voice." And he turned again to the piano with a pleasant little laugh.

"Sudden fear of failure made my heart sink. 'Have you ever sung before him?' I asked a little huskily, for the thought of the ordeal before me already gave me a tickling sensation in my throat, and I was mentally resolving to make an excuse and an appointment for the following day.

"Oh! yes. He's heard me sing," chuckled the provoking young man at the piano, thumping out an amazing sequence of chords. Then he suddenly wheeled around and said abruptly:

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"Taking the roll from my hand he selected Pin-suti's 'Bedouin Love Song' and Ardit's 'Stirrup Cup.' I felt no nervousness while singing to this stranger, only a little annoyance that he 'vamped' or glossed over the more difficult part of the accompaniment to the first song. I probably never sang better in my life. But I felt like an awful fool when, immediately on the termination of my second song, Mr. Carte stalked into the room, saying:

"Hello, Sullivan! 'Fraid I'm a little late. This is Mr. Browne, the young man I wanted you to hear. What do you think of him?"

"He's all right, Carte," said the composer, laughing; and, rising from the piano, he extended his little fat hand to me. 'I'm glad to meet you, Mr. Browne,' he continued. 'You have a nice voice, but you must let me show you how to make the break half a note higher. I think you will find it to your advantage.'

Gilbert and Sullivan had a strong aversion to letting the titles of their operas become known until the night of their first production. Apropos of this, Mr. Browne writes:

"When 'Iolanthe' was being prepared there was much speculation in the public press as to what it would be called. The dramatic writers prophesied that as 'Pinafore' 'The Pirates of Penzance' and 'Patience' had all been so successful, the sequence would not be broken, and the name of the next work would begin with the letter 'P.' Possibly in deference to this notion, and to aid in preserving the mystery, the opera was rehearsed for weeks under the title of 'Perola.' It was only at the eleventh hour—at the last dress rehearsal, in fact—that the company was instructed to substitute the name 'Iolanthe' for that of 'Perola' wherever it occurred in the text or in the songs.

"Consternation seized upon the company. Amidst the nervous excitement of a first night it was no light task to replace, vocally and in the dialog, a name of three syllables which had already become familiar, by one of four which had rarely, if ever, been heard before. I well remember Mr. Sullivan taking two or three very much scared vocalists aside and whispering in a joking manner:

"Never mind so long as you sing the music. Use any old name that happens to come first to you. Nobody in the audience, except Mr. Gilbert, will be any wiser, and he won't be there."

"Mr. Gilbert never attended the first production of one of his works. He was of such a nervous temperament that he dared not. He walked up and down the Thames embankment, within easy distance of the theater, and was fetched by an attendant just as the opera terminated, barely in time to take his complimentary call before the curtain. As a matter of fact, the name 'Perola' was spoken two or three times during the initial performance of 'Iolanthe,' but even the newspaper critics gave no hint of ever having noticed the error."

Mr. Browne gives us also this item about "The Lost Chord":

"I have heard Mr. Sullivan say that when he first conceived the idea of setting the words of 'The Lost Chord' to music he went down to the old Savoy Chapel [London], and there seated at the organ to which he had sung as a boy, he received that inspiration which resulted in what has been adjudged one of the greatest compositions of modern times."

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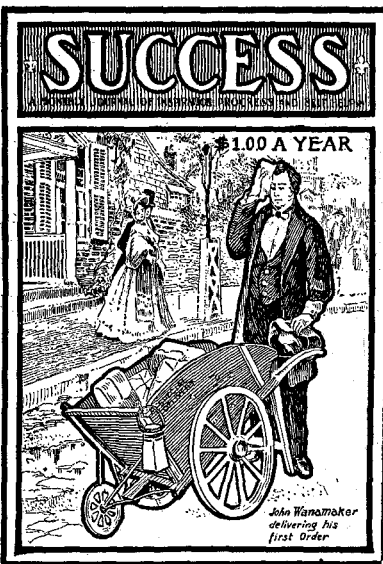
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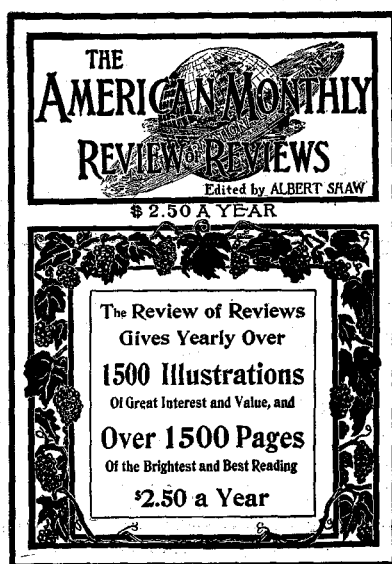


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CURRENT POETRY.

The Age of Gold.

The clouds that tower in storm, that beat,
Arterial thunder in their veins,
The wild-flowers, lifting fair and sweet
Their perfect faces from the plains,—
All high, all lowly things of earth
For no vague end have had their birth.

Low strips of mist, that mesh the moon
Above the foaming waterfall,
And mountains that God's hand hath hewn,
And forests where the great winds call,
Within the grasp of such as see
Are parts of a conspiracy—

To seize the soul with beauty; hold
The heart with love, and so fulfil
Within ourselves the Age of Gold,
That never died, and never will;
As long as one true nature feels
The wonders that the world reveals.

—MADISON CAWEIN, in *Frank Leslie's Monthly*
for October.

The Hour of Judgment.

Thick breathing of a soul that slumbers fast,
Chill dawn that slips white fingers round the
door
The creak of formless feet upon the floor.
A wind without that dies into a moan,
A heart within that battles all alone
With all the future and with all the past.

—ALBERT BIGELOW PAINE, in November *Scrib-
ner's*.

The Tryst.

De night creep down erlong de lan',
De shadders rise an' shake,
De frog is sta'tin' up his ban',
De cricket is awake;
My wo'k is mos' nigh done, Celes',
To-night I won't be late,
I's hu'yin' thoo my level bes',
Wait fu' me by de gate.

De mockin'-bird'll sen' his glee
A-thrillin' thoo an' thoo,
I know dat ol' magnolia-tree
Is smellin' des' fu' you;
De jessamine erside de rode
Is bloomin' rich an' white,
My hea't's a-th'obbin' 'cause it knowed
You'd wait fu' me to-night.

Hit's lonesome, ain't it, stan'in' thaih
Wid no one nigh to talk?
But ain't dey whispahs in de aih
Erlong de gyahden walk?
Don't somep'n kin' o' call my name,
An' say, "he love you bes'?"
Hit's true, I wants to say de same,
So wait fu' me, Celes'.

Sing somep'n' fu' to pass de time,
Outsing de mockin'-bird,
You got de music an' de rime,
You beat him wid de word.
I's comin' now, my wo'k is done,
De hour has come fo' res',
I wants to fly, but only run,—
Wait fu' me, deah Celes'.

—PAUL LAWRENCE DUNBAR, in November,
Lippincott's.

"This is both symmetric and polished: 'A lady who greatly admired a certain preacher took Bishop Magee with her to hear him. Afterward she asked her companion what he thought of the sermon. The bishop replied that it was very long. "Yes," said Mrs. —, "but there was a saint in the pulpit."
"And a martyr in the pew," Bishop Magee returned."

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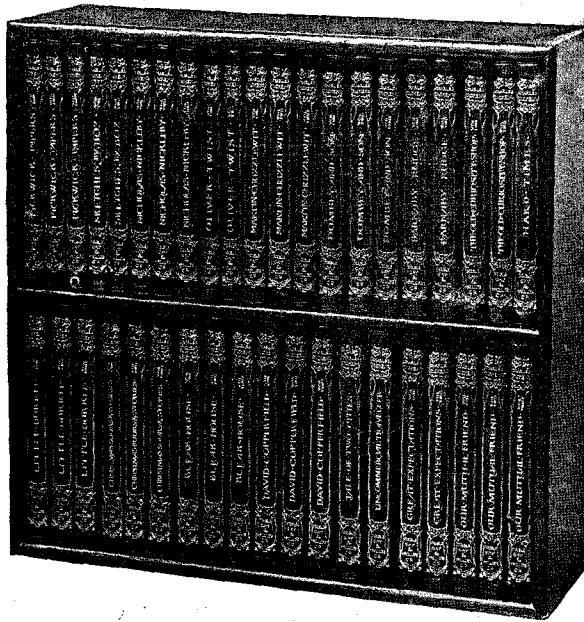
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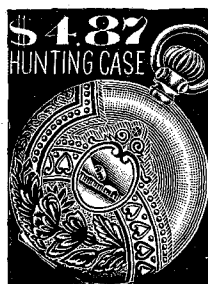
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JUDGE: "How did you happen to be found in a gambling-house, and what were you doing when the police appeared?"

PRISONER: "I was making a bolt for the door."
—*The Green Bay.*

Willing to Help.—ERNEST (boldly): "If I thought no one was looking I would kiss you."

DORA (shyly): "Shall I close my eyes?"—*Puck.*

Proper Indignation.—"What do you think, Sue?" said Miss Frocks, "Mr. Spudds actually proposed to me on a postal-card."

"Well, I suppose you accepted him in the same way," added Miss Kittish.

"I did nothing of the sort. I mailed him a type-written slip announcing that none but sealed proposals could be considered."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Too Bad.—MRS. BINGO: "That's just like a man."

BINGO: "What have I done now?"

MRS. BINGO: "I spent a day making that pillow, and now you've put your head on it."—*Harper's Bazar.*

A Word Can-Can.

A canner exceedingly canny

One morning remarked to his granny,

"A canner can can

Anything that he can,

But a canner can't can a can, can he?"

—*Life.*

The Theosophist.—THE LION: "My dear sir, I am so glad to know you are a theosophist, and I am happy to inform you that your next transmigration will be into the body of a lion."

Self-Interest.—MOTHER (reading telegram): "Henry telegraphs that the game is over and he came out of it with three broken ribs, a broken nose, and four teeth out."

FATHER (eagerly): "And who won?"

MOTHER: "He doesn't say."

FATHER (impatiently): "Confound it all! That boy never thinks of anybody but himself! Now I'll have to wait until I get the morning paper."—*Puck.*

His Answer.—"Johnny," queried the teacher of the new pupil, "do you know your alphabet?"

"Yes'm," answered Johnny.

"Well, then," continued the teacher, "what letter comes after A?"

"All the rest of them," was the triumphant reply.—*Tit-Bits.*

Thinking About It.—PAPA (from next room): "Ethel, aren't you going to light the gas in there?"

ETHEL: "Yes, papa; we were just speaking of—er—striking a match."—*Tit-Bits.*

The Way to be Obliging.—TURKEY: "Well, little boy, is there anything I can do for you?"

Boy: "Oh, yes! if you would only try to make your legs grow bigger! Mamma promised them to me for Thanksgiving."—*Life.*

Fun in the Witness Stand.—The simplicity, shrewdness, and brightness of the Irish witness is such as to land him often in prison for contempt of court, were it not that the Irishman's nature is so well known. Writing in *The Green Bag* (October), John De Morgan gives many amusing instances of the "coffee and repartee" answers that come floating to the judge's seat in England. He says:

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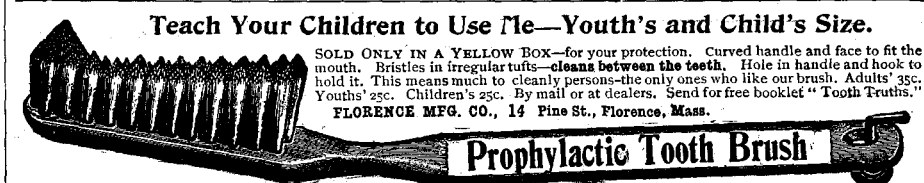
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ness asked the amount of his gross income. 'Me gross income is it? Sure an' I'd have ye know that I've no gross income. I'm a fisherman an' me income is all net,' was the astonishing reply."

"Not guilty, mé lord, but the jury advises the prisoner not to do it again," was the verdict in a case tried in Tipperary, and this has its counterpart in the verdict of a Galway jury, 'My lord, we find the man who stole the horse not guilty.'

"How can you swear that the hens found in this man's yard belonged to you?" asked a lawyer of a witness who appeared against an alleged chicken thief in Waterford. 'By the kind, sor.' 'Why, that is absurd, I have some like them myself.' Quick as a flash of lightning the witness replied: 'Very likely sor, I lost some a bit afore this man took thim this toime.'

"In a petty sessions court a man was sued for the non-payment of his rent. In his defense he maintained that the place was so small that it was not worth the rent demanded. 'Why, yer honner, he exclaimed, 'the room is so small that a donkey couldn't turn around in it; just come and try it, yer honner.'"

The Pungent Element in Novel-Writing.—The terse remarks to be found in Miss Fowler's books, "Concerning Isabel Carnaby," "A Double Thread," and "The Farringtons," have been collected in the Isabel Carnaby Birthday Book. "He who would talk or write carnaby," writes some one reviewing the book in the London *Academy*, "must grasp its simple canon, which is this: to level ideas down. Connect the Parthenon with the pantry, or love with lozenges, or Shakespeare with boots, and you are safe."

Here are a few examples:

"It must be delightful to care for a man so much that one would even wash one's face with yellow soap to please him."

"I always pray that I may never outlive my illusions or my front teeth, tho all else may fail me."

"Admiration is like porridge—awfully stodging, but you get hungry again almost as soon as you've eaten it."

"A good nose is an abiding resting-place for . . . vanity. You know that it will outlast your time, . . . and that age can not wither nor custom stale its satisfactory proportions."

"There must be something wrong with your back if 'God save the Queen' does not send a thrill all down it."

"You may change his haberdasher; but you can not change his nature."

"The quality of mercy should not be measured out by teaspoonfuls in a medicine-glass, but should be sent round in a watering-cart by the County Council."

"They've no sense, men haven't. . . . The very best of them don't properly know the difference between their souls an' their stomachs; and they fancy that they are a-wrestling with their doubts, when really it is their dinners that are a-wrestling with them."

"It is the duty of all women to look happy; the married ones to show that they don't wish they weren't married, and the unmarried ones to show that they don't wish they were."

"I mean to fall in love because every one does, and I hate to behindhand with things."

The Truth and Nothing But The Truth.—Among the campaign stories told is this one: The trolley stops; an Irish lady and ten children climb in.

CONDUCTOR: "Are these your children, madam, or is it a picnic?"

THE LADY: "They are my children and it's no picnic."—*Schoolmaster*.

Wearing:

BEN (reading): "So he slipped on his coat and went downstairs."

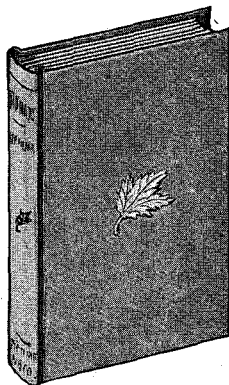
LEN: "Did he hurt himself much?"—*Yale Record*.

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Current Events.

Foreign.

CHINA.

November 19.—Emperor Kwang Su in a telegram to Emperor William announces his intention to return to Peking.

The foreign troops in China seize the tombs near Peking, and in a "small engagement" 300 Boxers are slain.

The Chinese destroy 300 versts (a verst is about two thirds of a mile) of the southern section of the Manchurian Railroad.

November 20.—The Pei-Ho north of Tung Chow is freezing rapidly.

In a Cabinet meeting the Administration shows itself averse to joining other nations in making demands on China which the Chinese Government could not comply with.

November 21.—A detachment of the allied forces in China under Colonel York encounters a strongly entrenched Chinese force near Kalgan on the Great Wall, and awaits reinforcements.

Wide areas of Manchuria are reported to be in disturbed condition.

A Peking despatch states that Prince Tuan has been arrested.

November 25.—The Ministers at Peking have, it is reported, agreed upon terms of a preliminary treaty.

SOUTH AFRICA.

November 20.—President Kruger's mission, reports say, is to seek honorable terms of peace with England, and to fight against annexation.

November 21.—Lord Roberts is severely shaken up, his horse falling with him.

Lord Roberts reports a British disaster to an outpost of "Bufs."

November 22.—Mr. Kruger lands at Marseilles from the Dutch cruiser *Gelderland*, amid great enthusiasm; some anti-English outbreaks are suppressed.

General Buller, in a speech in London, denies that British soldiers in South Africa had been found guilty of the outrages alleged against them.

The Boers under Commandant Brand were defeated with heavy loss on November 18.

November 23.—President Kruger's journey through France, from Marseilles to Dijon, is marked by scenes of tremendous enthusiasm.

The British Cabinet recommends the promotion of Lord Kitchener to lieutenant-general, to enable him to take supreme command in South Africa after Lord Roberts's departure.

November 24.—President Kruger receives an overwhelming welcome in Paris; he calls on President Loubet.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

November 19.—Thirty-seven Turks, fleeing from Russia, perish in a storm on the Black Sea.

The Czar's condition continues favorable.

From Kingston, Jamaica, a despatch reports that the Colombian Government has seized the British steamer *Taboga*.

November 20.—The woman who attempted to kill the Kaiser at Breslau is sent to an insane asylum.

The British war-ship *Pheasant* is ordered to Panama to protect British interests.

November 21.—The typhus epidemic in Copenhagen is assuming serious proportions.

Sir Thomas Lipton is gazetted as honorary colonel of the Second Voluntary Battalion of the Highland Light Infantry.

The Czarewitch arrives at Catzena, near St. Petersburg, from Copenhagen.

November 22.—Sir Arthur Sullivan, the noted musical composer, dies suddenly in London.

The Colombian rebels at Buenaventura are completely crushed, reports say.

November 23.—The Turkish Government refuses to grant an exequatur for an American consul at Harpoot.

November 24.—General Horace Porter arrives at Tangier, his visit being in connection with the settlement of American claims against Morocco.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies rejects a Socialist motion to reduce the army expenditure.

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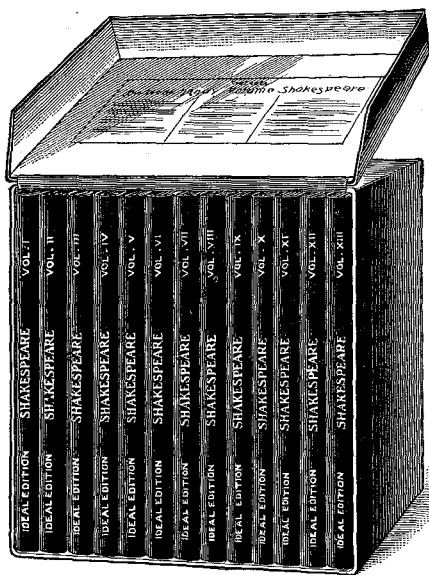
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November 25.—The Czar's physicians issued a bulletin declaring the patient's temperature higher, but his general condition satisfactory. Notwithstanding this, great uneasiness is felt, and rumors of his death are now afloat.

The bill submitted to the German Reichstag shows that the imperial budget for 1901 balanced at 2,240,947,301 marks (a mark is about 24 cents), an increase of 174,303,289 marks over 1900.

Domestic.

November 19.—Reports from Washington state that when Congress meets, a bill for a permanent army of 50,000 men will be presented. The battle-ship *Kentucky* is ordered to touch at Smyrna, at the same time that renewed efforts will be made by the Administration to collect indemnity from Turkey.

The Horse Show opens at Madison Square Garden in New York City.

The Naval Board of Construction decides to adopt the plan of having new war-ships coopered in government navy-yards after the sheathing has been completed by the contractors.

The population of the State of Pennsylvania, the Census Bureau announced, is 6,302,115 as against 5,258,014 in 1890, an increase of 1,044,101 or 19.8 per cent.

November 20.—Republican members of the House ways and means committee hold a meeting in Washington to consider plans for reduction of war taxes.

November 21.—A tornado in Tennessee and Mississippi causes loss of life and property. The Republican members of the ways and means committee decide to make a reduction of \$30,000,000 in the war taxes.

Negotiations for a reciprocity agreement between the United States and Russia is in progress in Washington.

Secretary Hay for the United States and Ambassador Aspiroz, for the Government of Mexico, sign a treaty further extending the time allowed for the survey and definition of the water boundary between Mexico and the United States.

November 22.—The torpedo-boat *Blakely* is launched at Boston.

The *Kaiser Wilhelm de Grosse* arrives in New York 53 hours late, after a rough voyage and many accidents.

It is announced that the Police Board of New York will subpoena Bishop Potter.

Senator Platt declares that the state police bill will be introduced and pushed to passage.

November 23.—Governor Roosevelt declines to remove Mayor Van Wyck of New York City from office for the part he took in the recent ice trust, stating that there is no evidence that he wilfully violated the law.

November 24.—The crusade against vice gains headway in New York City.

President McKinley speaks at the banquet on Founders' Day at the Philadelphia Union League, reviewing the election and speaking of its results and meaning.

Republican members of the ways and means committee make further progress on the bill amending the war revenue.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

November 20.—*Philippines*: General Macabulos, a former insurgent leader, starts in pursuit of Aguinaldo with a party of natives.

Cuba: The customs receipts at Havana during October were \$1,061,045. A total of 5,272 passengers landed at Havana from points outside of the island, 4,047 of whom were from Spain.

November 21.—*Philippines*: Lieutenant Alstaeter, who has been a prisoner of the Filipino for three months, is liberated.

Cuba: Modifications of the Cuban taxation laws are promulgated.

November 22.—*Cuba*: The Cuban constitutional convention, by a vote of 19 to 10 decides that its sessions shall be public.

November 24.—*Philippines*: The fortress of the insurgent chief Geronimo, considered the strongest position in Luzon, is captured and destroyed by a force under Colonel Thompson.

Cuba: The Cuban constitutional convention effects a permanent organization, electing Mendez Capote president.

November 25.—*Philippines*: Numerous death sentences are being passed upon natives by military courts.

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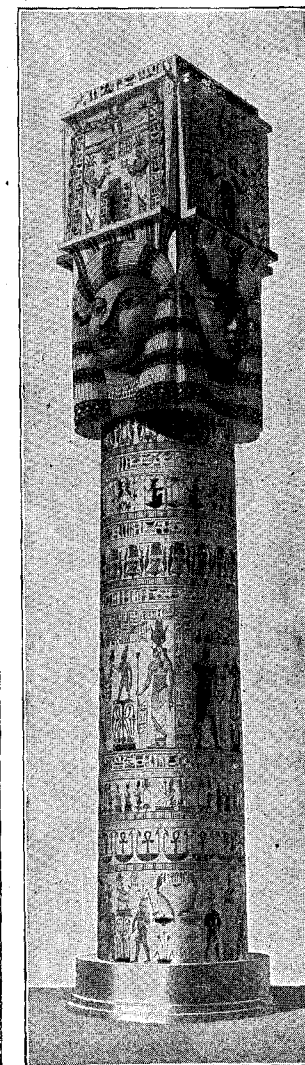
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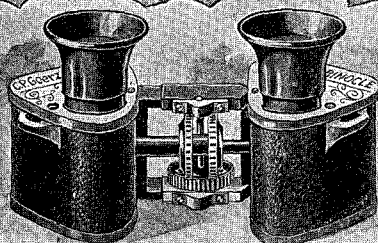
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Kt-B 8	Q x P ch	Kt-K 6, mate
K-Q 5	K x Q	
.....		Kt-Kt 6, mate
	K x P	
.....		R-B 2, mate
	K-B 6	
.....	Kt-K 6	Q-R 5! mate
B-B 8	B x R	
.....		R-B 2, mate
	Any other	

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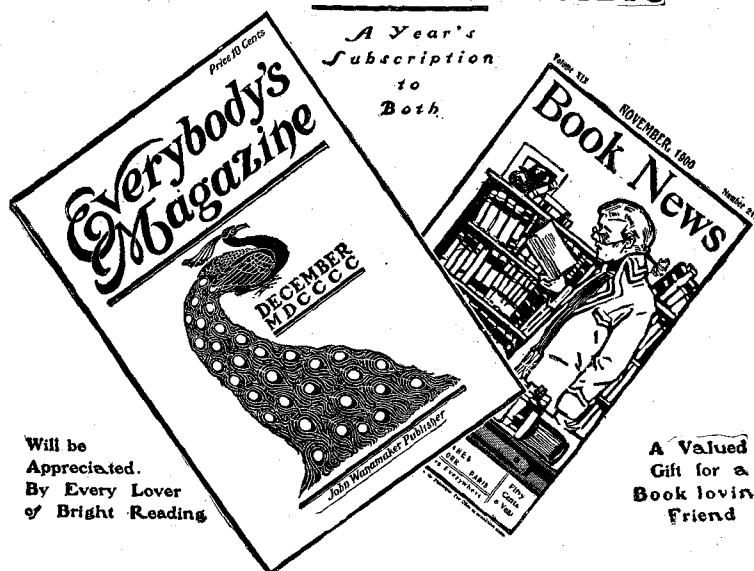
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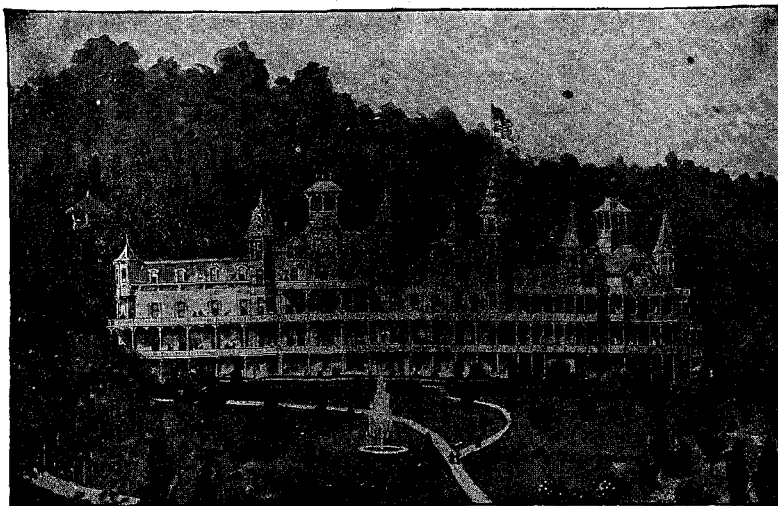
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position wherein, through the exigencies of the situation, the lesser force can beat the stronger in a stipulated number of moves. The less the force employed to achieve the win the greater the merit, other features such as brilliancy, arrangement, etc., being equal. The minimum winning force is one Pawn, and in the following 2x4 problem by Mr. Reichelm the idea is to infuse a hidden point. White can not march to Rook's 8th, making a Queen, for 1 P-R 7, Kt-B 6, P Queens, would produce Stalemate. There is, nevertheless, a way of winning, and this we leave our readers to find out."

WHITE (2 pieces): K on Q B 2; P on KR 6.

BLACK (4 pieces): K on QR 8; Kt on QR 5; Ps on QB 5 and QR 7.

White to play and win.

The Twentieth Century Tourney.

On October 25th, the entries closed for the largest Correspondence Tournament ever attempted. The Pillsbury National Correspondence Association is managing this, and 153 players have begun their games. Each player must play at least four games; hence over 300 games are now being contested. There are eight divisions:

Eastern—New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia.

Central—Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky.

Midland—Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas.

New England—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.

Northern—Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota.

Southern—Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas.

Atlantic—Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida.

Western—Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho,

Utah, Arizona, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, California, New Mexico.

The following table shows the entries and vacancies in each division:

Division.	No. of sections.	Entries.	Vacancies.
Eastern.....	6	42	0
Central.....	3	34	1
Midland.....	3	21	0
New England.....	3	17	4
Northern.....	2	12	2
Southern.....	2	11	3
Atlantic.....	2	10	4
Western.....	1	6	1
Totals.....	24	153	15

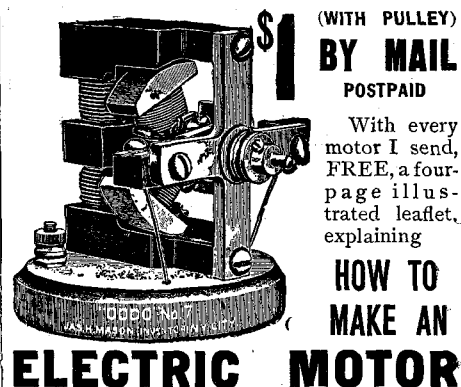
For the great match East vs. West of the Pillsbury Association no less than 208 players have entered, 112 for the West and 96 for the East.

The Monte Carlo International Tourney.

The next great event in the Chess-world is the Tournament in Monte Carlo. The prizes offered are 20,000 francs and several objects of art. Play begins early in February, when sixteen of the greatest Masters in the world will contest for the supremacy. Pillsbury, Showalter, and Marshall will represent the United States. The rules require the contestants to play four days every week in regular rounds.

Concerning Marshall's poor standing in the recent Manhattan Club tournament, *The Brooklyn Eagle* says:

"Marshall has been a disappointment. Is he in his right position now? It appears, rather, that Marshall has been unfortunate in a way that authors often are. Men often exceed their real ability, become brilliant, write one book that meets with an instant success, and then disappoint their readers by publishing tame, dull books forever after. They have exceeded themselves once, and are unable to live up to the high standard which they have created. It appears to be so with Marshall. He created a standard in Paris that it now seems impossible for him to live up to,



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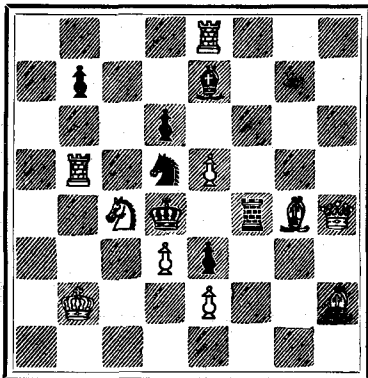
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and so he is criticized by the Chess world. It would be more just to applaud his one supreme effort, in which he defeated Lasker and Pillsbury, as a great achievement, and not to criticize him for not keeping up to a standard which he himself created."

Problem 520.

By A. ARNELL.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

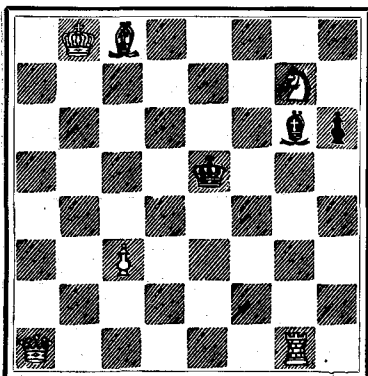
White mates in two moves.

Problem 521.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

By A KNIGHT.

Black—Three Pieces.



White—Six Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

A Steinitz Brilliant.

This game won the Brilliancy Prize in the Hastings Tournament. The Judges, in awarding the prize, said: "The whole of the play is extremely artistic and beautiful as well as brilliant."

Giucoco Piano.

STEINITZ.	BARDELEBEN.	STEINITZ.	BARDELEBEN.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-K4	P-K4	14 R-Ksq!(d)	P-K B3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	15 Q-K2	Q-Q2
3 B-B4	B-B4	16 Q-R-Bsq	P-B3 (e)
4 P-B3	Kt-B3	17 P-Q5(f)	P x P
5 P-Q4	P x P	18 Kt-Q4	K-B2
6 P x P	B-Kt5 ch	19 Kt-K6	K-R-QBsq
7 Kt-B3(a)	P-Q4 (b)	20 Q-Kt4	P-K Kt3
8 P x P	K Kt x P	21 Kt-Kt5 ch	K-Ksq
9 Castles	B-K3 (c)	22 R x Kt ch(g)	K-Bsq (h)
10 B-K Kt5	B-K2	23 R-B7 ch	K-Ktsq
11 B x Kt	Q x B	24 R-Kt7 ch	K-Rsq
12 Kt x B	Q x Kt	25 R x P ch!(i)	Resigns(j)
13 B x B	Kt x B		

Notes by Dr. Tarrasch in the "Book of the Hastings Tournament."

(a) This move is mentioned by Greco, and Steinitz has again recommended it in his "Modern Chess Instructor"; this variation was also played by him against Schlechter in this tournament.

(b) Schlechter here played Kt x K P, which is the correct move, following it up with: 8 Castles, B x Kt; 9 P x B, P-Q4; 10 B-R3 (Steinitz's new move, on which the whole variation depends), B-K3; 11 B-Kt5, Kt-Q3; with an equal game.

(c) If Kt (or B) x Kt; 10 P x Kt, B x P, White gets a dangerous attack by 11 B x P ch, K x B; 12 Q-Kt3 ch, etc.

(d) The point of all the exchanges, as by this move White obtains command of the board, prevents Black from Castling, and initiates a most powerful attack on the King.

(e) It would have been preferable to play the

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John W. Pritchard, editor *Christian Nation*, New York City, writes: "This Cabinet bath is refreshing and invigorating to a degree surprising, and is, in fact, 'Tired Nature's Sweet Restorer!'"

W. L. Brown, bicycle dealer, Oxford, Ohio, says: "My father was down in bed for months with rheumatism; this Cabinet did him more good than \$50 worth of medicines."

Moratio Page, manager *New York Weekly Witness and Sabbath Reading*, writes: "I most heartily endorse your Quaker Cabinet. It cured a bad case of rheumatism with which I had been afflicted for years. It paid for itself in a week. Should be in every home."

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Wm. J. C. Dulaney, No. 8 East Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md., publisher *Methodist Protestant*, writes: "For lagrippe, rheumatism, kidney troubles, dropsy, skin diseases and bad colds I believe the Quaker to be the best thing yet discovered. I use it weekly. Know many others who do and have yet to hear of one who does not praise its virtues. I write this because it has always met my expectations."

O. C. Smith, clerk board of health, Mount Healthy, Ohio, says: "Since using this Cabinet my catarrh, asthma and other troubles, with which I have been afflicted for 20 years, have never returned. Worth \$1,000 to me. I have sold 120 Cabinets, and many of my customers have cured lagrippe, measles, croup, kidney troubles, eczema, blood and skin diseases, diabetes; in fact, almost every ailment, and all are delighted with the Cabinet. My wife finds it excellent for ailments peculiar to her sex and invaluable for our children."

E. B. Blinn, manager *Christian Standard*, Cincinnati, says: "I have seen nearly all the bath cabinets on the market and believe the Quaker to be superior to every other. No home is complete without it."

Rev. Fred. D. Hamilton, of Buffalo, says: "This Cabinet did my wife more good in five weeks than three years of doctoring and a fortune spent at Hot Springs and health resorts. Cured her of female weakness, nervousness, as well as kidney troubles and dropsy, with which she had long suffered. It is a God-sent blessing to humanity."

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Rev. J. C. Richardson, North Fifth Street, Roxbury, Mass., was greatly benefited, recommends its use, as also does Prof. R. E. P. Kline, of Ottawa University, who says: "I find it a great benefit. D. C. Hays, St. Joseph, Mo., says: 'Physicians gave me up to die; I was persuaded to try this Cabinet and it cured me. Cannot praise it enough.'"

Rev. Baker Smith, D.D., Fairmount, N. J., says: "Your Cabinet rids the body of aches and pains, and as 'cleanliness is next to godliness' it merits high recommendation." Prof. Alden F. Thomas, Ky., says: "No man with \$5.00 in his pocket can afford to be without this grand invention. He owes it to his family and children."

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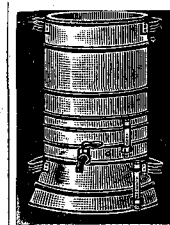
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K-B2, as White had then nothing better than 17 Q x Kt ch, Q x Q; 18 R x Q ch, K x R; 19 R x P ch, followed by R x Q Kt P, and Black has still a prospect of a Draw.

(f) A nice sacrifice of a Pawn, making way for the Kt to powerfully strengthen the attack.

(g) Here begins a grand combination.

(h) The position is most interesting, all the White pieces being "en prise." If K x R, then follows 25 R-K sq, K-Q 3; 24 Q-Kt 4 ch, K-B 2; 25 Kt-K 6 ch, K-Kt sq; 26 Q-K B 4 ch, and wins.

(i) The checks by the Rook are delightful, as Black can not take with King or he loses his Queen with a check, nor can he take with Queen or he is mated.

(j) For now if K-Kt sq, Mr. Steinitz (at the time) demonstrated the following brilliant and remarkable mate in ten moves:

White.	Black.	White.	Black.
26 R-Kt 7 ch	K-R sq	31 Q-Kt 8 ch	K-K 2
(k)		32 P-B 7 ch	K-Q sq
27 Q-R 4 ch	K x R	33 Q-B 8 ch	K-Q sq
28 Q-R 7 ch	K-B sq	34 Kt-B 7 ch	K-Q 2
29 Q-R 8 ch	K-K 2	35 Q-Q 6 mate.	
30 Q-Kt 7 ch	K-Ksq		

(k) If 26 K-B, Kt-R 7.

A Curiosity.

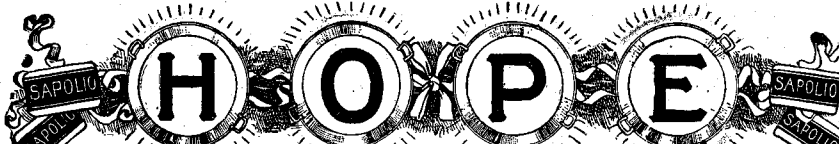
In a tourney-game between Traxler (White) and Samanek, Black echoes White's play in every move, except the last:

1 P-K 4; 2 Kt-K B 3; 3 Kt-Q B 3; 4 B-Kt 5; 5 Castles; 6 P-Q 3; 7 B x Kt; 8 B x P; 9 B x R; 10 B-Kt 5; 11 Q x B; 12 B x Kt; 13 B x KP; 14 B x Kt P; 15 B x R; 16 Q-Kt 7, mate.

Chess Nuts.

Pillsbury recently gave one of his truly marvelous blindfold exhibitions at the Brooklyn Chess-Club. Twenty-one of the club's best players were pitted against the American champion; eleven games being played against single opponents, while the other five were each conducted by two consulting Brooklynites. At the end of five hours Pillsbury had won on ten boards, lost on three, and drawn on three.

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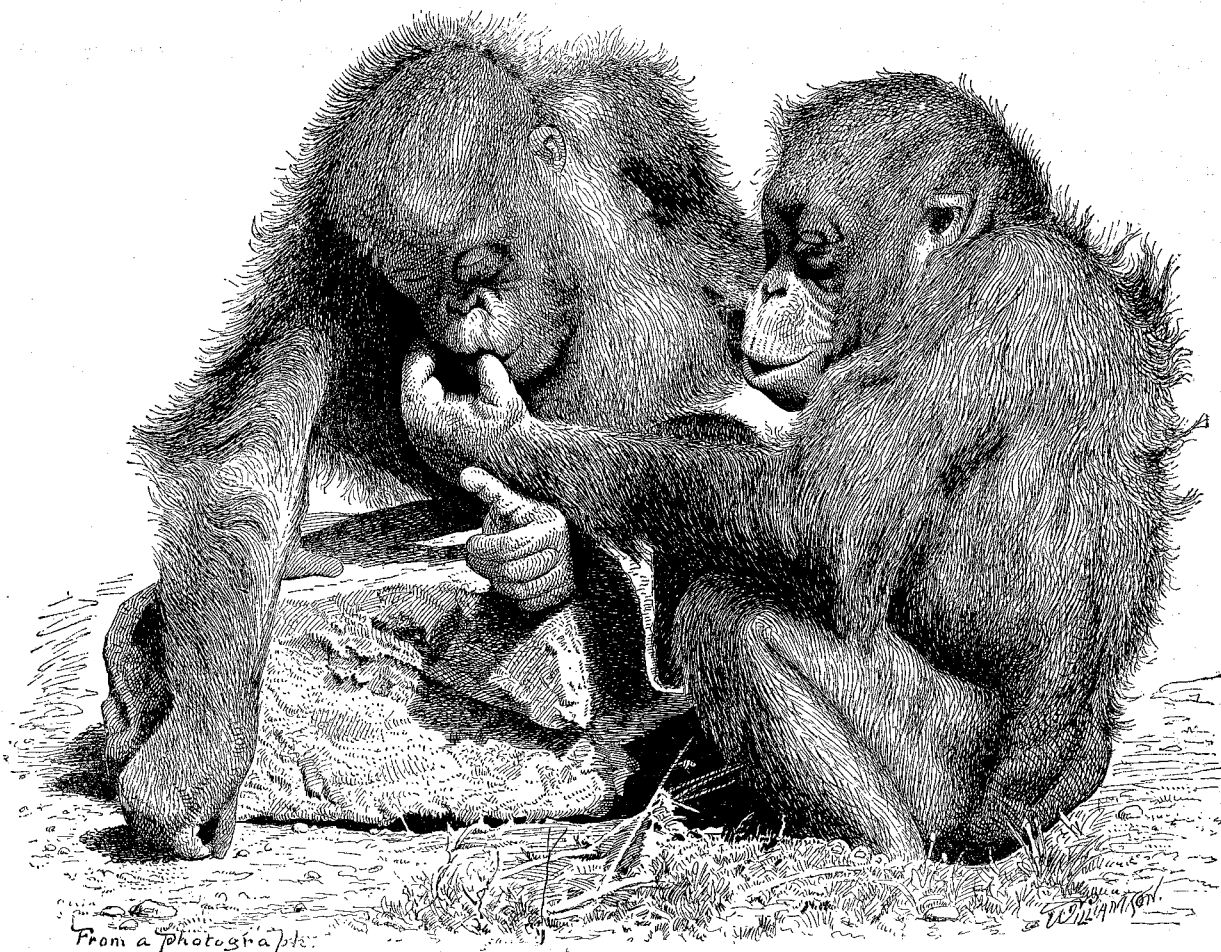
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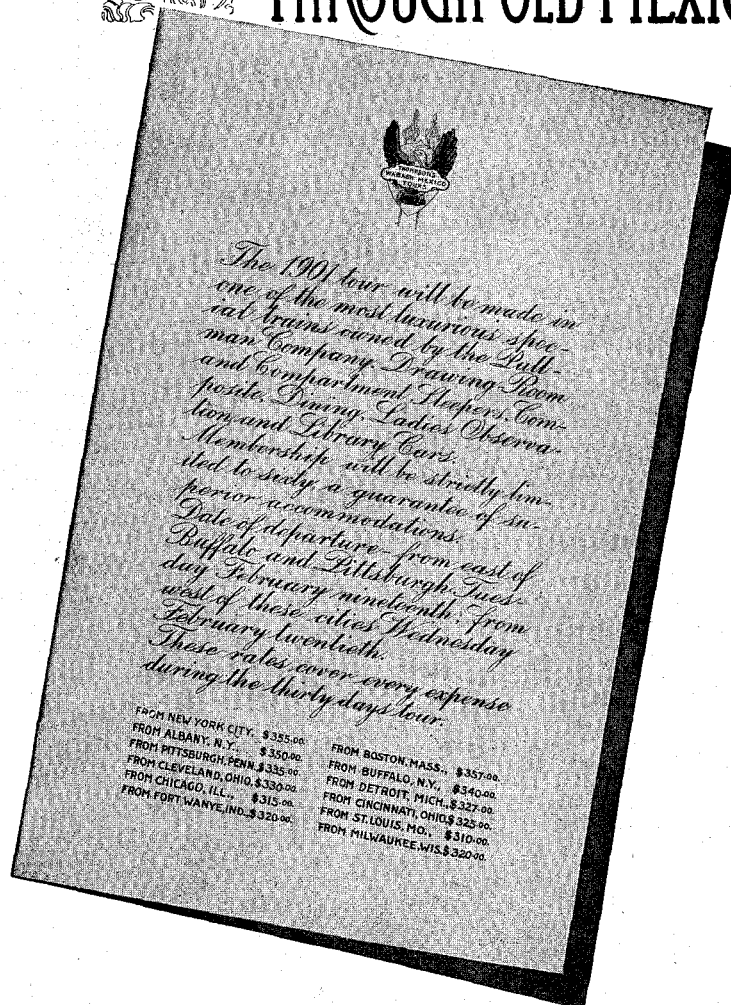
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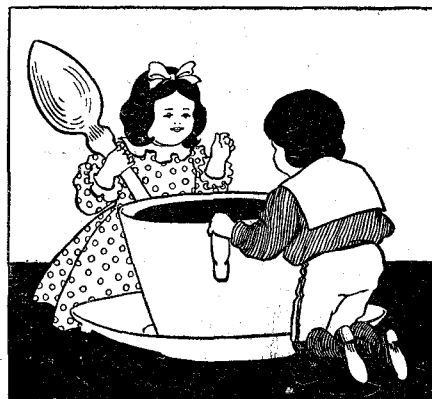
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